THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,651—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
25th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th ,,	INDIA	8000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	ARABIA	8000	—	—
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umona	5500	25th June 1912.

Fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

Fares from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, according to the position of berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain,	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June 1912
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	19th June ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	23rd May	9 a.m.	
† Dwarka	1695	Friday	24th May	6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 13th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

22nd May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Maganzini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection an Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	22nd May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent,

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..........£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..........£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

IN

BLUTHNER PIANOS

The special requirements of residents in India have been carefully studied and the experience accumulated during the long series of years of their use in India has rendered possible the production of instruments which may be depended upon to withstand with perfect success the injurious effects of the extremes of tropical centres. The attainment of this result has not involved in the smallest degree the loss of any of the beauty and purity of tone and delicacy of touch which have made the Bluthner Pianofortes famous throughout the civilized world. The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune under the most unfavourable conditions is a feature of very great importance and should strongly recommend Bluthner Pianos to residents in the Mofussil when the services of competent tuners are often difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand, Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of SUPERINTENDENT of the above Institution, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Secretary on or before TUESDAY, June 4th, 1912.

Salary Rs. 200-10-250 per mensem, with free quarters. The appointment to date from 1st July 1912. Candidates should have experience of Control of Mechanical Workshops.

By Order of the Committee,
KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR,
Secretary.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1912, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4 per Share for the year ended 31st December, 1911, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after TUESDAY the 4th June, 1912, between 11-30 and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 21st May, 1912.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAHOMED ESACK HAJI CASSAM NOORANI late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, deceased.

KHATIZABAI widow of MAHOMED ESACK HAJI CASSAM NOORANI of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of May, 1912.
Messrs. DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA and SOONDERDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. C. M. TURNER having returned from leave has resumed charge of the Texas Company's business in India.

For the Texas Company,
C. M. TURNER,
Constituted Attorney for the Empire of India.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKSHOPS EMOLUMENTS RUPEES 1,200 A MONTH RISING TO RUPEES 1,400.

THE Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, is prepared to receive applications for the POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of Workshops, Khargpur. The applicant must have been trained in a Workshop in Great Britain and have had some years, experience in Locomotive Workshop Management. Preference would be given to an Officer who had also had Locomotive Running Experience. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 40,

Applications in India to be sent to Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Calcutta,

Applications in England to be sent to Managing Director, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, 132, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

No application will be received after 1st June, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE. I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
TO-NIGHT,
"THE MIRROR'S PROPHECY."

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION.

SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).

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(4).—MAY 24th.
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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 20.] [BOMBAY, MAY 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 3-4		1-8
do. Rentes ...	94	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-4	1-16	
do. 2 months' dence...	28 7-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
	9th May		
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	3	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-4	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... .
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 22,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·41—97
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·17	6·18	6·19	6·18	6·14
—09	—09	—09	—09	—10

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·12	6·10	6·09	6·09
—10	—10	—11	—11

NEW YORK— Sales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 10,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 8,100
„ Exports to Great Britain ... Nil
„ Exports to Continent ... 1,000
„ Spot Cotton ...11·50 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·10—03
Futures—Month of Oct 11·26—02
Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 1-2—1-8
Futures—Month of July ... 11·68—01
Do. do. Oct ... 11·37+12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ...38 unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,720,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers, easier

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 5-8 unchgd
Do Month ... April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...55 1-2+1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 51+1-4
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Linseed Calcutta... ... 67
Do. Months—May-June
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Buyers—Firm

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-7-0+0-1-6—June-July—Hull—Nearest—Value

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8
May-July—Value—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 84 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-4
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 73 1-8

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 9-3

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 6 4 1-2+3—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady, little more doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Quite neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 4 1-4+1
Months of Shipments ...August—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular but closing steady—Rain reported in Cuba.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 9 3-4+2 1-4.
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...Nominal
Month of Shipments ... May—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F
Calcutta 12 7 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 11 6—Sept.-Nov—Value
Do. 13 6 May.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and
Karachi 12 9—June.—Value
Do. 11 7 1-2—Sept.-Nov—Value
Do. 13 7 1-2—May.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 13 6—June.—Value.
Do. 12 6—Sept.-Nov—Value.
Do. 14 9—May.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 7 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-2—Sept.-Nov—Value
Do. 14 10 1-2—May.—Value
Tone—Very little done—Prices lower

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21st MAY, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th & 19th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	54a	63,226
B B and C I Railway ...	24	28,203

a 28 bars on 17th and 26 bars on 18th and 19th May.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been moderate, and some private bills have been placed at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 3-4
Shanghai „	...204
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 11-16 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a small business passing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 12 0 to 96 13 0
Settlement ... „ 96 11 0 (buyers)

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday, recovered the decline of the previous day, closing 1-16 higher for ready at 28 1-4 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two months at 28 7-16. New York was 1-8 up at 61 3-8. Locally the market has been steady and changes both for ready and forward have been slight. We quote at the close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23	15	0
Australian „ ...	...	„ 23	15	0
Sovereigns „ ...	...	„ 15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	...	„ 71	11	0
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 71	14	0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 72	3	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	...	„ 81	1	0
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 81	4	0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 81	9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Advices from America to hand this morning show trifling changes. Weather reports continue favourable. The local market opened quiet but steady with prices practically unchanged from yesterday's close. There has been little business passing during the day and rates have remained almost stationary closing as under. The market is awaiting further developments at Home.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues very moderate, and buyers are disinclined to pay the prices asked.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	277	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	279	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	277	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	„	273	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	269	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	262	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	255	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	261	„
Good H. G. Westerns —	„	265	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	275	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	286	„
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach	„	303 1-2	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	249	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	282	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·19	6·20	6·21
+02	+02	+02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·20	6·17	6·14
+02	+03	+02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·12	6·12	6·12
+02	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market opened steady, but closes easier for forward delivery.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
May ... „ 12 6 0 B.T.
September ... „ 12 8 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm and advancing.

We Quote:—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 8 15 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ... „ 9 9 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0
Mughi ... „ 57 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... . Rs 12 4 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 12 14 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 10 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 49 0 0
Small ... ... „ 47 0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
„ Delhi May. ... „ 5 7 3 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,800
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80 1-2
Indian Specie	64

MILLS.

David	435
Fazulbhai Mills	427 1-2
Finlay Mills	345
Jamshed Mills	198 1-4
Kohinoor	777 1-2
Maneckji Petit	2,642 1-2
Madhavji Dharamsey Mill ...	1,260
New Great Eastern	237 1-2
Standard	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ordy	281 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,445
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	20
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ordy...	85 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	7,792	bales.
Wheat	60,098	cwts.
Linseed	38,422	„
Rapeseed	16,294	„
Gingellyseed	1,664	„
Poppyseed	6,107	„
Groundnuts...	2,683	„
Castorseed...	6,116	„
Rice	3,120	„
Myrabolians.	5,001	„
Cottonseed...	16,384	„
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram	9,095	„
Jowar	12,251	„
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th May, 1912, as compared with the statement of 7th May. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	May. 7. Rs.	a.	p.	May. 14. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund..	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,94,82,897	7	11	1,75,62,574	8	7
Other Deposits, &c	16,69,25,209	5	0	16,16,11,810	5	4
Bank Post Bills, &c........	11,15,964	5	3	12,45,878	10	2
Sundries	24,70,531	12	6	24,88,030	9	0
	22,79,94,802	14	8	22,09,08,294	1	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,63,57,545	0	0	2,79,72,015	0	0
	58,77,273	0	0	56,90,473	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,03,53,185	8	7	4,07,01,951	15	11
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,59,33,407	7	7	4,49,37,130	9	2
Bills discounted, &c	3,31,47,245	12	7	3,40,78,651	1	3
Balances with other Banks ...	42,01,992	4	3	40,82,091	15	2
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	25,48,476	3	6	25,37,950	6	10
Stamps	12,073	5	5	12,517	4	5
Sundries	4,45,357	0	1	3,72,665	0	4
	15,88,76,655	10	0	16,03,85,446	5	1
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. .	6,91,18,147	4	8	6,05,22,847	12	0
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	22,79,94,802	14	8	22,09,08,294	1	1

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	11,48,737	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	7,71,585	Do.
Other Deposits	53,13,599	Do.
Post Bills	1,29,914	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...........	14,27,670	Increase.
Loans...........	3,48,766	Do.
Accounts of Credit	9,96,277	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	9,31,306	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	18,44,592	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	67,50,708	Do.

Percentage 33·08.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—210 cwts turmeric Baner and Krause; 4,000 cwts linseed and 2,009 nigerseed Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trawford Hall s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—250 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 10,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed. and 1,030 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massillia s—63 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fitz Clarence s.—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
Manipur s.—1,760 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Fitz Clarence s.—4,004 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roath s.—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 6,902 cwts bonemeal, E. C. Nanji.
Argenfels s.—530 bales cottonfly, W. Wolf and Sons 3,000 cwts barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 52 cwts hides flashing, E. Mahomed; 165 bales cottonfly C. Peraj and Co.
Manipur s.—43 cwts turmeric, D. Passoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Argenfels s.—2,000 cwts barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—300 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—488 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—205 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 100 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—403 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Prince Alexandra s—40 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Queen Alexandra s—252 1-2 cwts zedory turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 10 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR NAPLES.

Koweit s—10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
Martly s—4,000 cwts wheat J. Fachiri, 4,000 cwts wheat B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—95 chests opium C. Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium A. Allarakhia and Co; 15 chests opium C. Ebrahim and Co.
Tosa Muru s—1,000 bales twist the M. B. Kaisha, 800 bales twist M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—10 chests opium M. Gajanand, 5 chests opium C. Boggiano and Co; 10 chests opium R. Boghasha.

FOR KOBE.

Havildar s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 218 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Tosa Maru s—100 rolls coir mattings, S Harridas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—1-2 cwts ivory, J Tata; 2 cwts maze teeth and 2 1-2 cwts ivory, H Rowji.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosa Maru s—2,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,119 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PHILIPSZ—April 4, at "Rosendale," Vepery, Madras; Louisa Agnes Margaret, the beloved wife of Dr. G. L. Philipsz.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Cost must not be considered but results."
—Page Davis.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mail of the 10th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12·35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)..	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8·25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March............	Pomposo	Ord. Hume
Overture	La Dame Blanche ...	Boieldieu
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Valse	Phantome	Gung'l
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Dance............	Hungarian	Brahams
Minuet	Paderevsk's	Morelli
Characte. Piece...	The Husking Bee......	Thurlan

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Its my night out to-night	Bidgood
Valse	Eternelle Folie	Mazare-Aga
Selection......	Dorothy	Arr W'nterbottom
Air	La Cinquantaine......	Marie
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Pfief Lied from Fruhlingshuft	....	Straus
Selection......	The Girl in the Train...............	Fall
Descriptive ...	A Hunting Scene ...	Bucalossi

REPAIRS TO GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—Owing to the approach of the monsoon the R. I. M. steamers "Dalhousie," "Dufferin," "Lawrence" and "Patrick Stewart" have been taken into Dock to undergo the usual monsoon repairs. The "Patrick Stewart" will sail shortly for Karachi.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.—Hector Bland (35), a European, is reported to have died from privation in St. George's Hospital. The deceased was picked up at Mujawar-paccady road, Mazagon, on Monday evening in a dangerous condition and removed to the hospital.

FISHING BOAT RUN DOWN.—The Bucknall Line steamer "Rysbergen," (Captain J. Burger) arrived in Bombay Harbour on Monday evening from Antwerp with ballast. While the vessel was entering the harbour she collided with a fishing boat, which was sunk. The crew were saved, and brought to Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day, Wednesday.—Mails for Madagascar ports Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Sofala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 26th instant.

FIRE ON S.S. "SHIRLEY".—The steamer "Shirley" (Captain R. R. Stone) arrived in Bombay harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal, which was discharged in the stream. Fire was discovered in the No. 2. Hold about 6 a. m. yesterday. Information was given to the Port Trust authorities, who immediately sent the tug "Rose," with fire appliances alongside the steamer and water having been poured into the hold, the fire was extinguished. The origin of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. The amount of damage is not known.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The information from Kashmir is incomplete, but it appears that the disturbance there has not yet disappeared. Conditions are still unsettled in the Northern Bay especially off the Chittagong coast where slight storm has appeared. Rainfall has been general in Burma and Assam, and local in North-east Bengal, and Bihar, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces and the South Peninsula. Tavoy had one inch, Akyab four inches, Lashio an inch and a half, Myitkyina one, Silchar two, Sibsagar and Cochin an inch and a half, Bahraich and Calicut one, inch each of rain.

Temperature has fallen rapidly in the United Provinces and is below normal over a large part of Northern and Central India.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in South-east Bengal, elsewhere no change of significance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·24" of rain. Moderate cloud persists in the north Punjab but skies remain clear elsewhere. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Night temperature is much below the average at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded at most places. The moisture in the air is above the average in the south-eastern districts. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in large defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Rajputana but skies are clear in Sind. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become moderately clouded in south Central India West and continue clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity and temperature are normal.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

POLICE COURTS.

BHONSLA RAJ JEWELLERY.

The Question of the Raja's Attendance in Bombay.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday heard the arguments of counsel in the case in which Raghunath Prasad Anandram is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 44,000 belonging to the Bhonsla Estate, Nagpur.

It will be remembered that on the last occasion, after the accused's statement was recorded, both parties deemed it necessary to call Raja Bahadhur Raghojirao Bhonsle of Nagpur as a witness in the case. Mr. Campbell, barrister, on behalf of Mr. Pandit, manager of the estate, applied for and obtained a warrant against the Raja as he had not answered the summons of the court on two occasions. The Raja's solicitor on Saturday applied to the court to cancel the warrant as he was a person of dignity and position and was likely to be lowered if he was arrested on a warrant. He was told to make the application yesterday.

Mr. Velinkar, barrister, yesterday appeared for the Raja and applied for the cancellation of the warrant. He submitted there was no desire on the part of the witness to evade attendance or disobey the orders of the court. Plague was raging in Nagpur, counsel said, and therefore the Raja was camping in a village about 26 miles away from the town. He had wired to the complainant on receipt of the intimation that his presence was required in Bombay, that he was ill and unable to come. There being no civil surgeon, or any official doctor of standing, who could certify to his illness, he had to go all the way to be examined by the civil surgeon of Nagpur, whose certificate counsel produced with the necessary affidavits of persons in whose presence it was written. The certificate was to the effect that the Raja had been recently suffering from fever and was too weak to travel. If the court decided, counsel submitted, that the warrant should be cancelled it was necessary that the hearing should be fixed for some other day.

The Magistrate said that the prosecution pleader had informed the court by telegram that they had no objection to the warrant being cancelled and the witness examined on commission if he was not fit to travel.

Mr. Godinho, for the accused, said that in a criminal case it was very unsatisfactory to examine a witness on interrogatories.

The Magistrate agreed and said it was not desirable to issue a commission.

Mr. Velinkar said he did not suggest that a commission should be issued. He only applied for the cancellation of the warrant and an extension of time.

Mr. Godinho did not object to the warrant being cancelled, but he certainly opposed the application for an extension of time. The witness was putting off the evil day and was sending telegrams to say that he was ill, but what malady he was suffering from was never mentioned. At last, the civil surgeon's certificate was produced and in that certificate it was mentioned he had recovered from fever. What fever it was the doctor did not know. Perhaps he wrote that the witness was recently suffering from fever because a statement to that effect was made to him. He travelled, probably by a bullock cart, twenty-six miles to obtain that certificate, but he objected to travel by railway. The charge had been pending over the accused for the last five months and in spite of the repeated petitions and applications from the defence the Raja would not come into the witness box.

Mr. Velinkar remarked that he believed the accused was on bail.

Mr. Godinho said that though he had his personal liberty he had lost his credit in the bazaar. He could not re-establish it nor could he retrieve his honour until the case was finished. The accused was confident of the result of the case, but the protracted trial only meant suffering for a longer time. He could not do any business when the charge was pending.

The Magistrate agreed that to extend the time would be hard on the accused.

Mr. Godinho then suggested that the court might cancel the warrant, but the hearing should not be adjourned for long.

Mr. Velinkar suggested that with a view to save professional costs, if the Raja was not fit on the 28th the parties would have to make another application. Counsel suggested that the case might be peremptorily fixed on a day three weeks hence and if on that day the witness did not appear his Worship might issue a non-bailable warrant.

The Magistrate decided that the warrant be cancelled, but as the court was not fully convinced that the witness was so sick that he would not be able to attend on the 28th, the case was adjourned to that day when the witness was ordered to be present.

Mr. Velinkar suggested that the court might send a direct telegram to the civil surgeon. They were prepared to pay for a prepaid message.

The court ultimately ordered that the witness should attend on the 28th instant, and if he was not fit to travel to Bombay on that date, he should produce a further medical certificate to satisfy the court that it was not possible for him to do so.

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUDS.

Evidence as to the Loan Transactions.

YESTERDAY, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Jewraj Anandji and Kuvarji Madan, partners in the firm of Madan Bhimji are charged with cheating Dayabhai Narandas and eight other cotton merchants in respect of a large number of cotton bales valued at Rs. 1,16,000.

Mr. Sim, an assistant of the Mercantile Bank, was further examined as to the transactions between the bank and the accused's firm.

Madan Bhimji and Co. had lodged more than 200 books in the office of the official assignee in connection with the accused's insolvency, and Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris of the C. I. D. had selected twenty-six, which were produced.

The deputy shroff of the bank produced entries in the payment book in connection with the statement of Mr. Sim that the cheque for Rs. 35,000 was cashed by the accused at 12 noon on February 23rd and that the other cheque for Rs. 45,000 was cashed at 4 o'clock the same day.

Mr. Charles Graham, Assistant Accountant, National Bank of India, deposed to the Bank having paid Rs. 40,000 to the accused's firm against shipping liens on January 1 and February 14. The liens he said, were on 440 bales of cotton, to be sent to Alex Neuman and Co., Vienna. The remaining bales were promised to be shipped to Eugene Rabalais of Barcelona. The promised consignments were never shipped by the accused.

The Bank liens ceased on the payment by the accused's firm of cheques for Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 24,000. The first payment was made between 2 and 3 p.m.

Counsel for the prosecution submitted that the sum of Rs. 40,000 paid into the National Bank was out of the loan obtained from the Mercantile Bank to escape prosecution for cheating. The accused held no cotton and had no money to make good the bank's claim for shipping liens.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY HABIT.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Balkishan Manilal was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation as a servant.

The accused was employed by Vasantlal Rangilal, a cotton and seed merchant, as cashier and accountant. He was absent from work for two days and the complainant broke open his desk, took out the books and the cash balance in the presence of two or three witnesses. The cash was short by Rs. 4,000.

When accused heard what had happened he returned and admitted that after paying the amounts of several hundis he found his cash was short by Rs. 3,931, and had also missed a gold bar valued at Rs. 645.

He pleaded that he had lost the money and was afraid to face his master.

The Magistrate remarked that in Bombay it was the usual practice for bill collectors, mehtas and cashiers to plead, after misappropriating their master's money that they had lost it. He did not accept the plea and convicted and sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

"URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS."

BEFORE Mr. Kemp, Inspector Gough, yesterday charged Abdulla Shah Mahomed, a customs clerk in the employ of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 260.

The accused was given two cheques for Rs. 260 and Rs. 38, respectively, to be paid to the cashier of the Port Trust. The accused presented the cheque for Rs. 260 and paid a bill for Rs. 38. The cashier returned him the balance of the amount of the cheque which he misappropriated and absconded from Bombay.

The accused pleaded that he had not received the balance back from the Port Trust clerk. He was put off from time to time, and before he could recover the sum had to leave Bombay on urgent private affairs. On the evidence his Worship convicted the accused.

Inspector Gough produced evidence of the accused's two previous convictions for theft.

A sentence of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment was inflicted.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT.

Prow Run down by Incoming Steamer.

The s. s. "Juba," on her way to Bombay, while off Janjira ran into a prow, the number of which has not been ascertained. The country craft was proceeding to Malwan and was manned by a crew of thirteen men and a cargo of 975 bags of rice. The prow sank immediately, all the men being thrown into the water. Twelve men, including the "tindal," were picked up by the "Juba" but a Khalasi named Siva Deva is reported to have been drowned.

The damage has not yet been estimated.

MAIDANIA.

Movement for a Large Extension.

We understood that there is a movement to approach Government with the object of re-opening "Maidania," after the monsoon and during the ensuing cold weather, that is from October to April. On Friday last the whole of the material in the concern, including side-shows and fittings was put up to auction, with the result that the highest bid amounted to Rs. 17,500. This sum the owners do not regard as a reasonable price, and on the other hand it is believed that during the cold weather months when public amusements are usually more largely patronised, and with the advantage of new side-shows, directly imported from England, "Maidania" would be more popular even than it is at present. There is certainly room in Bombay for a permanent place of entertainment of this character, either on the present site, or another suitable ground, if it is possible to find one.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Australians' and S. Africans' First Games.

The Australian papers received in Bombay yesterday contain excellent cable summaries of the opening play of the Australian and South African teams in England. As intimated by Reuter, the Australians opened against Nottinghamshire, the scores in the teams' first innings being:—

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

S. E. Gregory, l b w, by Iremonger ...	36
W. Bardsley, c Jones, b Riley... ...	13
C. G. Macartney, b Riley	84
R. B. Minett, c Iremonger, b J. Gunn ...	18
F. R. Mayne, c Oates, b Wass	19
C. B. Jennings, c Oates, b Riley ...	3
J. T. Matthews, c Jones, b Iremonger ...	27
G. R. Hazlitt, b Wass	10
W. Carkeek, st Oates, b Iremonger ...	14
J. W. McLaren, b Wass	0
W. J. Whitty, not out	16
Sundries	8
Total	248

Bowling:—Wass, three for 106; Riley, three for 56; Iremonger, three for 62; J. Gunn, one for 16.

NOTTS.

First Innings.

A. O. Jones, b Hazlitt	6
J. Hardstaff, st Carkeek, b Whitty ...	3
G. Gunn, b McLaren...	22
W. Payton, c Matthews, b McLaren ...	0
J. Gunn, c Carkeek, b Hazlitt... ...	33
Crawford, b Matthews	51
J. Iremonger, not out	36
T. Oates, b Whitty	1
E. Alletson, c McLaren, by Whitty ...	7
W. Riley, c Minnett, b Whitty ...	0
T. Wass, c Mayne, b McLaren	18
Sundries	25
Total	202

Bowling:—Whitty, 4 for 43; Hazlitt, 2 for

S. AFRICA VS. DERBYSHIRE.

The following were the scores (on May 7th) in this match:—

DERBYSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
L. Oliver, c Mitchell, b Snooke	6	b Faulkner ...	13
S. Cadman, lbw, b Carter.	53	c Nourse, b Carter.	1
J. Chapman, c Faulkner, b Carter	18	b Carter... ...	14
A. Morton, c Campbell, b Pegler	19	c Carter, b Faulkner	0
A. G. Slater, b Hartigan.	0	c Campbell, b Faulkner	1
A. Wickstead, b Carter ...	0	b Carter... ...	6
C. J. Corbett, lbw, b Faulkner... ...	24	c Taylor, b Carter.	10
T. Forester, c Carter, b Pegler... ...	11	lbw, b Faulkner ...	0
J. Humphries, lbw, b Faulkner	1	not out	7
A. R. Warran, run out ...	6	not out	9
Blony, not out	2		
Sundries	3	Sundries ...	1
Total ...	143	Eight wkts for.	62

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings.

L. Stricker, b Morton... ...	2
L. J. Tancred, b Slater	39
G. A. Faulkner, lbw, b Morton ...	0
A. D. Nourse, c Cadman, b Forester ...	25
S. J. Snooke, b Morton	31
F. Mitchell, b Morton	15
H. W. Taylor, b Morton	7
G. P. D. Hartigan, c Morton, b Slater ...	7
S. J. Pegler, not out	7
C. P. Carter, c Forester, b Morton ...	0
T. Campbell, b Slater	0
Sundries	3
Total	136

The "Evening News" publishes a number of congratulatory messages in connection with the opening of the triangular cricket matches. Prince Ranjitsinhji sends "Good wishes for England," and Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth) expresses the opinion that "these friendly contests are living links of Empire." Both he and Sir John Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria) wish the Australian's good luck.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd May.

329. The Corps Teams will compete in the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Challenge Cup and the "Sinning" Challenge Shield competitions on Friday, the 24th instant. All marksmen may take part. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

RINGWORM ON CHILD -WAS GOING BALD

Face and Head Affected 12 Months. Improvement After First Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Soon Trouble Disappeared. Also Cured Grandmother of Bad Ulcer.

"I cannot speak too highly of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. My little girl had ringworm very badly on the head and face for quite twelve months. I tried all kinds of remedies but found no benefit from any. I took her to a doctor but was told it would take a long time to cure her, so decided to go to a skin hospital. The ringworm still continued to spread, in fact, she was losing her hair through it. I was afraid she was going bald, and I got quite disheartened until one day I met a friend who had just cured her little girl with the Cuticura Remedies, and she advised me to try them. With the first application I could see an improvement. In a few weeks, the ringworm had disappeared, and the hair which had previously fallen off her head was growing fast, many thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment. My little girl will now bear inspection by anyone. She has a splendid skin and a lovely head of hair.

"My mother had a bad ulcer on her ankle, and it is quite cured with Cuticura Ointment and Soap. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies, and the Soap is so refreshing and cooling in the bath. It is worth two tablets of ordinary soap for cleansing purposes. I have recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all my friends with equally good results." (Signed) Mrs. Loxley, Hale End House, Hale End Rd., Walthamstow, Essex, England, Jan. 14, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Man-Eating Tiger

would not be more terrible to a Neuralgia sufferer than those agonizing darting pains that set the nerves quivering and cause brain and body to cry out for relief.

Little's Oriental Balm is the always efficient relief—the ever ready help in time of pain. Rub it into the face and head—put it where the pain is—and the pain disappears.

Pain and Little's Oriental Balm can't stay in the same place. They can't mix any more than oil and water.

So Neuralgia is banished. Relief comes almost instantly. The nerves are soothed. You are well.

It relieves and cures where all other remedies have failed.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

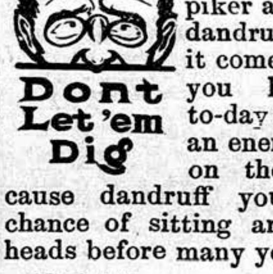
LITTLE MICROBES.

MAKE BIG BALD SPOTS.

Dandruff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Baldness All Caused By Dandruff Germs.

If you, dear reader, could work as ceaselessly, as persistently and vigorously night and day as doth the little dandruff germ, your vaults would be full to overflowing with yellow gold. The proverbial little busy bee is a cheap piker alongside of the dandruff germ when it comes to work. If you have dandruff to-day and don't start an energetic warefare on the germs that cause dandruff you have a fine chance of sitting among the bald heads before many years.

Fight the enemy with Kaminia Oil. Tomson and Co., guarantee it to eradicate dandruff destroy the germs, stop itching scalp, and falling of the hair. A finest dressing for the hair delightfully perfumed too. Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Be cautious against imitations and get only Kaminia Oil. At Tomson & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.



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STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT make.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bucknall Line steamer Rysbergen, 2,304 tons, Captain J. Burgen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Antwerp with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Swazi, 3,174 tons, Captain H. J. Abbey, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from New York, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, 2310 tons, Captain J. Crawford will sail to-day for Karachi, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Zamora, 2,328 tons, Captain J. Ewan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain G. Belsito, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

B I M S Lawrence......Comdr La Touche......Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart......Comdr Townand ....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinarus ....Comdr Taylor ......Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 21.

Assaye ......4359 Cockman...Shanghai...5-6...P & O Co
Barhein..................1403 Grant..................Arab S Co
Clan Urquhart ....3759 Somerfels ...Tuticotin...24-5... J Finlay & Co
Chiltonian ....2761 Jones...Hamburg......T M & Co
Clematis.........2346 Robinson.........W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka ....759 Moxon.....................M M and Co
Fumi Maru......1569 Nishikawa.................W & A G & Co
Istrar..................2979 Jacob ......A'werp......K N & Co
Hiid ....719 Salvesen ...F F Campbell & Co
Kuala ....360 McLarin......11-3......K N & Co
Koramsa ....2267 Gulston...W & A Graham & Co
Madura...............1273 Logan ......P Gulf......M M & Co
Malda...................1256 Bamber ....M M & Co
Massilia..........3250 Thomson ....W & A G & Co
Naseri ....911 March ....B & P S N Co
Orissa ....3525 McLean...Calcutta ...20-5...M M & Co
Patrick Stewart...............Townsend .....I G T Steamer
Palamcotta...............2209 Outbush ....M M & Co
Roath.......2808 Harding...Hamburg ...W & A G & Co
Rysbergen.........2304 Burger..........................T M & Co
Shah Jehan ......2635 McBean.....................Shah S N Co
Saifi ....565 Morin..........................Arab S N Co
Shirley..............2192 Stone..........W & A Graham & Co
Surada ....3401 Alton ....M M & Co
Swazi...............3174 Abbey..........................W & A G & Co
Upada...............3382 Hodgson ....M M & Co
Clan Cameron.........22850 Taylor...................J Finlay & Co
Maltby ....2540 Alston...Liverpool...W & A Graham & Co
Salamis...................2665...Rodger ....K N & Co
Umballa..................3426 Broeq.....................M & M & Co
Dandoolo.............3197 Gracapello ....Venice S N Co
Feroozi ....2029 Primrose ....B P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Locksley Hall	2378	Crawford	Karachi	21-5	K Nixon & Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harhord	Hull via Karachi	24-5	J Finlay & Co
C&B Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	25-5	K Nixon & Co
D Manipur	4923	Tyers	Dunkirk	31-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durban	17-5	A Strandes & Co
K Tasa Maru	3610	Satar	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Fitzclarence	2589	Nenton	Hamberg	21-5	J M & Co
N Daylight ship	3599		Baltimore	5-6	Standard Oil Co
O Koweit	2336	Coates	Naples	21-5	Arab Steamers Co
P Queen Alexandra	2788	Radcliffe	Philadelphia	18-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	25-5	Jeddah Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
3 Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	28-5	M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Fay	Calcutta	24-5	M M & Co
6 Schonfels	3543	Denker	Hamburg	21-5	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8 Kt of the Thistle	4285	Baker	A'werp	25-5	K N & Co
9 Argenfels	3537	Schmidt	Hamburg...Karachi	28-5	W & A G & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3513	Barcham	Shanghai		P & O Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Haughton	London		P & O Co
14 Kasara	505	King	Busreh	23-5	M M & Co
15 Candidate	2917	Rushforth	Antwerp	27-5	K N & Co
16 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	22-5	R Line

M W D D

Havildar........3086 Elliott ...25-5 ...T Morrison & Co

Offside

Shah Ameer.........2023 Wheeler......Bo Hajaz S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Rysbergen	Burger	Antwerp, Apr 11
	Swazi	Abbey	New York, Apl16
21	Massilia	Thomson	Glasgow, Apl 18
	Zamora	Ewan	Calcutta, May 9

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok
	Schonfels	Denker	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ischia, Belsito for Hongkong.
" Locksley Hall, Crawford for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Palamcotta for Zanzibar, &c.
" Trafford Hall for Liverpool, &c.
" Massilia for Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Alpine arrived in London on the morning of the 19th instant. The same Coy's s s Clan Shaw arrived in London on the morning of the 19th instant.

The B I S N Coy's s s Culna left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line s s Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 20th instant.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Athens passed Suez on the 20th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay in the evening of the 31st instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
May	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
22	m 2 48	25 5	m 8 45	16 7
	3 53 a	27 10	10 27 a	19 7
23	m 3 59	24 10	m 9 51	17 10
	4 55 a	27 2	11 44 a	19 2
24	m 5 19	24 8	m 11 14	11 10
	6 2 a	26 8		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 22 (Wednesday)	"	6h 2m	"	7h 8m
" 23 (Thursday)	"	6h 2m	"	7h 8m
" 24 (Friday)	"	6h 2m	"	7h 9m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, May 22rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 536m. a.m.

WANTED.

FURNITURE WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

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AND
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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
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SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
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BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 22nd May, 1912.

THE POOR WHITE PROBLEM.

A FEW weeks ago Sir George Clarke presided over a sympathetic and well-attended meeting in the Town Hall at which addresses were made outlining the situation of the white and coloured domiciled populations with the object of enlisting public assistance in an educational scheme explained by the Bishop of Bombay. It would be interesting to know whether that appeal for pecuniary help met with any success and what additions have been made by its means to the general fund which the Church is raising for a most desirable object. The endowment required for a commencement is a quarter of a million sterling, and it was anticipated that a considerable portion of this amount would be subscribed by benevolent Britishers to whom pressing invitations have been made issued by various committees in the United Kingdom as well as through meetings held in many of the great industrial cities. But unfortunately the coal strike gave a set-back to the movement by diverting the national philanthropy into Home channels, and the response has not been so favourable as it might have been under normal conditions. This is apparent from the fresh circular, issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury a few days ago, in which he commented upon the apathy shown towards an important racial question, and urged a fuller unloosening of the purse-strings of those who are in a position to forward it by financing the endowment fund. It may be hoped that this invocation by the head of the English Church will act as a stimulant, since the labour troubles have been adjusted and Home claims are not so insistent as they were a few weeks ago. A good deal of literature has been issued on the subject since the formation of the Central Committee at Calcutta last cold weather, and although the Church has been scrupulously accurate in its attitude towards the Catholic coadjutors, there is an evident desire on the part of some of those associated with the movement to introduce the theological element and to criticise adversely the educational activities of the Jesuits and other Papistical bodies who for a half a century and more have done much good work in a field that has been conspicuously neglected by Government for financial reasons. It has been suggested in some of the pamphlets issued by lay workers that the Romish objectives are the acquisition of converts, the supersession of the Anglican Church in India, the teaching of dubious political cults, the consolidation of undesirable influences over the domiciled classes, and a variety of other accusations of a more trivial character.

It would be easy to prove the irrationality of these apprehensions, but the best ground for their rejection is to be found in the fact that they have not been put forward by the Church principally concerned, which has given the most unqualified recognition of the educational value of the work done by the Catholic bodies. The latter were the first to perceive the urgency of the problem and to meet it as far as their financial circumstances would permit, and it is both unfair and ungenerous to postulate ulterior motives in a movement which has been actuated by a compassionate desire to bring intellectual and social relief to the poor whites and their coloured relations. It is clear, moreover, that the Government of India are not obsessed by any of these suspicions as the heads of the Catholic dioceses have been asked to nominate representatives for the commission which is to assemble at Simla in July under the guidance of the Minister for Education. It may be hoped that this official approbation of the utility of the Padres as educational co-operators will dissipate all doubts on the point, for the problem is not a small one and there is ample room for the energies of both Churches to aid in its solution without the discussion of dogmatical questions which will not help it forward. Sir Harcourt Butler's commission which is to consider the whole subject of European education in India with a view to devising means for placing it upon an intelligible basis is the first comprehensive attempt to deal with a matter that has received intermittent attention since the "East Indian Patriot" of the twenties of last century carried a petition to Westminster. When Mr. Ricketts was delegated from Calcutta to represent the hardships of the domiciled classes their numbers were not a quarter of the figures given in the last census report, so that if it was felt three-fourths of the century ago that something ought to be done for their amelioration, it is obvious that their present helplessness which has kept pace with their numerical increase, gives them a much stronger claim upon official sympathy and assistance. Their social and educational disabilities have been considered by many Governors-General, two of whom, Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon, made plans for succouring them, but from causes which need not be reiterated none of the official schemes have produced encouraging results. The chief difficulty has been the provision of funds, as the extreme poverty of both classes debars them from the advantages of self-help and proposals for their rescue have had to be dependant upon public charity, because the Government have not cared to risk obloquy by subsidising the benevolence of its affluent European subjects.

But, as Sir George Clarke pointed out in his address at the Town Hall meeting, the question has passed beyond the sentimental stage, and for social as well as political and social reasons it must be solved as it is a serious reproach to the national rectitude that thousands of the blood relations of the governing caste should be excluded from educational or moral training because they are too poor to pay for these advantages. The Church fund, which is appealing to British benevolence, aims at improving a scholastic system which has failed to give any appreciable results because it does not reach the submerged classes of either community and will not do so unless free and compulsory instruction is substituted for the present superficial methods. This reformation, combined with pensions and better stipends for qualified teachers, the provision of scholarships and other cognate improvements would set matters on the high road to success, so far as the instructional aspect of the problem is concerned. But these changes can only be produced by financial means, and it is obvious that private charity, warmly as it may respond to the solicitations of the Church, cannot accomplish this revolution without official assistance. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that the Government of India have resolved to recognise their social obligation and to supplement the movement now in progress by a comprehensive and we trust sympathetic consideration of the whole subject of European instruction. With this object a representative commission of official and private educationists drawn from all the Presidencies and provinces is to assemble at Simla a few weeks hence, and with the assistance of this advisory body whose opinions will be based upon much personal knowledge of the situation, the Government should be able to decide upon the character and extent of an intervention which ought to have occurred when Lord Canning drew attention to the problem half a century ago. There are, of course, other features in the deplorable surroundings of the poor Whites and Eurasians which will require sympathetic treatment, but education has the first call upon the coming official dispensation, and when it has been set upon a satisfactory basis, further plans for the betterment of our domiciled kinsmen may be discussed with stronger prospects of support if they are known to be instructionally qualified for employment which many cannot at present obtain for the lack of ordinary or technical tuition.

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THE COTTON SUPPLY. THE prospects of a material increase in the world's cotton supply appear to be buoyant. Reuter's account of an interview with Sir Charles Macara foreshadows a great stimulus to activity in Egypt, where already the Government is doing all it can to extend cultivation, while China is also a site of future development. Sir Charles, continuing, said he was most impressed with the possibilities of India, whence the present generation of cotton-spinners might look for a speedy increase of raw material. It is reassuring to find that such a hopeful opinion is confidently held by such a well-known authority, but at the same time these words contain a warning for the Bombay mill industry. They strongly suggest renewed attempts on the part of Lancashire to appropriate the produce of new fields of enterprise, and it will be necessary for the mill-owners to watch closely proceedings of provincial Governments. Such an attempt was recently made in Sind, but after protracted negotiations with the Bombay Government, it appears to have been defeated, owing to the enterprise of a local syndicate, which has undertaken to perform the same work for the encouragement of cotton-growing in Sind, which the Lancashire manufacturers were anxious to perform. We hope similar watchfulness and enterprise will be found amongst those interested in the cotton industry in other provinces, so that no increased supply of cotton may go to Lancashire from India, while there is a demand for it in this country, and while possibilities of local industrial development remain unexploited.

Turning to another field we find the same feeling of hopefulness. In Uganda, where the development of cotton cultivation has been proceeding actively for some eighteen months very satisfactory progress is reported. The latest report of the Director of Agiculture in the Protectorate makes favourable comment on the possibilities of every province, with the exception of one. This is Bunyoro, where the condition of the crop causes doubt whether it can be profitably grown. In the Nile district, however, picking has been satisfactory; in the Eastern province work hitherto has proved successful, and additional land is being cleared for the sowing of specially selected seed. Here a long staple variety has been successfully grown, and the crop has shown both a good yield and "a very great advance" over the present Uganda staple. In Uganda the crop is a little backward, but shows improvement. The natives, it is reported, do not take kindly to the modern ploughs, which the Government has endeavoured to introduce, but the director considers that with the enormous increase of cultivation in the country, ploughing is bound to be generally adopted within the next few years. We have dealt with this report in a certain amount of detail, because it indicates so fully the great possibilities of the country. We believe a little less degree of success has attended efforts in Rhodesia, and with such encouraging reports from all over the world the day of plentiful and cheap cotton appears to be surely approaching.

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NORWEGIAN SPORT. Something between 600 and 700 entered for the preliminary running and ski-jumping trial in March last in connection with the olympic sports of which Reuter wires to-day. In the preliminaries 243 survived to take the great jump. Though owing to the adverse weather conditions there was no very wonderful length of jump attained, 91 feet being the best, 28 feet less than the record and even somewhat lower than the average of other years—the jumping was spirited and enjoyed by thousands of spectators, from the Royal Family downwards. In spite of the "terrible possibilities" of landing, there were comparatively few casualties, a broken arm, a gashed scalp and a damaged collar-bone were the only accidents among 234 competitors. Many mishaps naturally occurred, such as skis crossing as men came down, jumpers were occasionally pitched on their faces, others slid along on the backs of their necks. keeping with admirable aplomb their legs in the air, thus saving a serious calamity. Some rolled over and over, others were unlucky enough to get their skis embedded in the snow and had to be extracted by the attendants who were on the watch at the sides of the "course." The judges had a strenuous time, much more absorbing than those have at Olympia, or even in our High Courts, for the three who gave their verdict at Holmenkollen were at work for thirty solid hours, sitting up all night over the task. The marking system is complicated enough to account for this. Each judge sets down marks separately for each competitor and to find the correct result, the marks of the judges are added together and divided by three. There were no fewer than sixty-one cups distributed, as many as twenty falling to one class. Among foreigners, Sweden, Finland and Germany each carried off a prize. All the rest fell to Norwegians and, except the King's Cup, to military men. The chief prize for running and for the great jump was won by a civilian, Lauritz Bergendahl, whose marks for style and length—91 feet—were highest. This competitor has won so many of the contests this year that 1912 will be known in Norway as Bergendahl's year.

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A LENIENT JUDGE. IN our telegram columns to-day we publish a brief report of the finding in a case recently tried at Shajahanpur in which a pleader, a zemindar (his client), and a court clerk were charged with, and convicted of, forging plaints filed in a sub-judge's court in the district. The additional sessions judge sentenced each accused to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition, inflicted fines. Forgery is a serious crime in every country in which the law is framed on a reasonable basis, and that is the case in the British Empire. When forgery is perpetrated as a means of interfering with the course of justice the offence is greater. In the case under notice we do not know what the particular circumstances may be, but it is sufficient to know that in the judge's view all the accused were guilty. What then can account for the sentences passed on these men all of whom are, presumably, educated? We dare say the attention of the Government of the United Provinces will be drawn to what appears to be a grave miscarriage of justice; but meanwhile we think it should be pointed out that such sentences as those passed are not likely to be deterrent. Forgery is more common in India than we like to think, and it is possible to take the view that if our courts are prepared to treat persons convicted of this form of crime with undue leniency, the lesson which the law is supposed to teach will not reach the people with sufficient and efficacious force.

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SYNDICALIST SENTENCES. THE Home Secretary has, in the exercise of his prerogative, reduced the sentences on Mr. T. Mann and Mr. Guy Bowman for inciting soldiers to mutiny. Interference with a sentence by a party Minister is always a mistake, for although the offences may have been committed "for the first time in ignorance of their seriousness," that fact indubitably weighed with the Bench, which is above party, and takes all the circumstances of a case into consideration before passing sentence. If it is felt that a mistake has been made, or that a particular judge has been less impartial than was expected, there is an Appeal Court which can revise his sentence. But when there is no ground for believing that any of these errors has been committed, it is manifestly unjust and absurd that a Minister, who is not even an amateur lawyer, should intervene. His action and his explanation are a reflection on the Bench which would be justified in resenting it and entering a protest. We do not suppose they will, but the nation has a right to complain that Mr. McKenna's action is not the tempering of justice with mercy, but mere winking at offenders against the law, the outcome of whose offences might have led to very disastrous results.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Mongolia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 19th instant.

THE twenty-first session of the Kistna-Guntur District Conference was held yesterday at Nidadavole.

THE vacancy caused among the nominated non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council, by the death of Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, has been filled by the appointment of Raja K. C. Manavedan Raja, B. A.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Close of the Football Season.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

IT is seldom the finish of the football season provides so much excitement as we have just experienced. Liverpool, Notts County and Oldham Athletic, all had to strive hard to avoid going down to the Second Division with Bury. Victories for Liverpool over Oldham, and for Notts County against Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday made the winners safe, whilst Oldham managed to draw against West Bromwich Albion on Monday. This left Preston North End and Bury at the bottom and these clubs will figure in the lower division next season.

THE PROMOTED CLUBS.

After being on top for a long time, Burnley fell away at the finish and it fell to the lot of Derby County and Chelsea to head the Second Division. Chelsea came with a rattle at the finish, equalling the total points gained by Derby, whilst winning more matches than any other team. Derby County has the best goal average however, and wins the championship by virtue of this.

Burnley's final engagement was against Wolverhampton Wanderers, and the latter had the advantage of being at home, which perhaps accounted for the success of the "Wolves" by the only goal scored. Chelsea had Bradford City as visitors for their last engagement, and when Freeman ran through the opposition and scored the solitary goal of the afternoon, there was a rare scene of excitement. This was increased when the news of Burnley's defeat reached Stamford Bridge and the question of promotion had been settled.

Queens Park Rangers were unfortunate in their final Southern League engagement, as Revill was injured and forced to retire. Thus handicapped, it was no surprise when Norwich City scored, but a brilliant effort enabled the Rangers to draw level. After this they concentrated their efforts on defence, as a draw meant the winning of the championship. They were successful in this, and could hardly be blamed under the circumstances. Swindon experienced hard luck towards the end of the season, the injuries to players during the cup ties depriving the club of a fair chance in the competition as well as spoiling the prospects of retaining Southern League honours.

NORTHERN UNION FOOTBALL.

A lesson might well be taken to heart by the happenings during the final of the Northern Union Cup at Leeds on Saturday. The clubs concerned were Dewsbury and Oldham and following the retirement of one of the former club's players through injury, Oldham looked likely to win. One of the Oldham players then incurred the displeasure of the referee and was ordered off the field. This incident levelled up the sides again, and made the play more interesting. It naturally put new life into the Dewsbury men, who managed to draw level. Right on time, the Dewsbury back kicked into touch almost on Oldham's line and following a scrum, the ball was forced over at the corner flag, Dewsbury thus winning by 8 points to 5.

LAWN TENNIS.

A. H. Gobert of France gave a splendid display of dashing play when defending his title against A. F. Wilding in the challenge round of the covered-court lawn tennis championship at Queen's Club. He was wild at times and made several faults, but his success served to show the value of dash and enterprise. Wilding was steady and took the first and second sets at 6—3 and 7—5, but the holder then played with great determination making the match all square by securing the third and fourth sets—each at 6—4. Gobert opened the fifth set in promising fashion, and soon led at 4 to love. Wilding was not done with however, and he drew level and looked like taking the ninth game, the spectators giving him generous applause for his plucky efforts. For the moment it looked as though the Britisher would win, but Gobert steadied himself and playing brilliantly, ran out the winner by 6—4, so retaining the championship by 3 sets to 2. The Frenchman is quite a youngster and hung blessed with a splendid physique, he stands 6ft., he ought to have a great future. He excels on hard courts, but with more experience on grass will have to be reckoned with for the very highest honours. Wilding and Gobert both seemed to be suffering from their previous day's exertions when they turned out in the Doubles championship. Wilding had S. N. Doust as a partner, whilst Gobert and M. J. G. Ritchie were the holders, so that it was a case of Australasia and an Anglo-Franco pair. Doust was the best of the four, though Ritchie was steady. The challengers took the first and second sets and the holders then improved and drew level. Thus all depended on the fifth set, in which Doust and Wilding rose to the occasion and secured the honours by 6 to 2.

WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

It looks as though we shall have to hail G. F. Covey as the world's professional tennis champion to-morrow. He made a splendid effort to win the title from G. (Punch) Faris two years ago and his friends were confident he would do well in the match which opened at Princes Club (London) on Monday. The challenger took the first and second sets at 6—4 and 6—5, but Faris then recovered and evened up things by winning the next two sets at 6—5 and 6—3, thus securing 21 games to 20. Covey soon showed that he was in grand from when the match was resumed on Wednesday, his service—he adopts the American "railwroad" style—being grand, whilst his activity created favourable comment. Faris was the good general as usual, but lacked the speed of his rival. Covey won the first three sets at 6—3, 6—4 and 6—2 the times occupied varying from 24 to 27 minutes. The fourth set was more drawn out, lasting 39 mins. and when Faris led at 5—2 it looked as though Covey had shot his bolt. The challenger came again however, and won at 6—5. The match will be finished to-morrow, when Faris must win all five sets to retain his title. Covey is private professional to the Hon. N. S. Lytton at Crabbet Park. Sussex, and being quite a young man, looks likely to prove a worthy successor to Faris.

ATHLETICS.

The arrival of the South African Olympic Team, and of one of Canada's Marathon men, serves as a reminder that the big Stockholm festival is drawing near. The fine physique of several of the South African athletes created an impression when the visitors landed. Patching, the sprinter, Victor the miler, McArthur of Marathon fame and St. Norman the walker are certainly fine specimens of athletic manhood. They do not say much, but it is evident from the manner they have settled down to train at Brighton, that they mean business. Winning an Olympic event at Stockholm will probably prove even a harder task than in 1908, but if South Africans should again score the writer fancies Patching is the most likely athlete to do so, and that in the 400 metres.

CANADIAN STAGERS.

Among the onlookers at the road walking championship at Uxbridge on Saturday were J. Corkery of Toronto, winner of the Hamilton Marathon, and E. Hughes of Toronto, his mentor, Corkery had run 18 miles that morning, but seemed none the worse for it. The writer visited their training quarters again on Tuesday and found Corkery taking a rest after a long jaunt that afternoon. Crowding a lot of work into a few days has made him sore, but from now on he will let up in his training, so that he will be full of running for the Polytechnic Marathon on May 18th. Corkery makes a good impression and leads one to think he has plenty of "grit." Hughes watches him attentively and his experience at Athens in 1906 and elsewhere splendidly fits him for the task.

CONTINENTAL FLIES.

American and British stayers are going to meet with strong opposition in the long distance events at Stockholm. A London sporting paper of yesterday is authority for the statement that Jean Bouin of France was beaten by Kohlemainen, winner of the Edinburgh Marathon race, in a match at Berlin on Sunday. The distance was 7,500 metres (about 4 3-4 miles) and the Finn's time was 23 min. 5 secs. Bouin recently beat all the British cracks in the International Cross Country race at Glasgow, so we know he is in form. It is evident that some mistake has been made in saying Kohlemainen is the winner of the Edinburgh Marathon. That race was for professionals, and the winner won a mile handicap at Edinburgh on Saturday. The Berlin winner is evidently his brother, who won the English 4 miles championship last July. That performance, coupled with his defeat of Bouin, makes him out as the most likely man to win one or more of the distance events at Stockhalm in July.

THE TURF.

The result of the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket on Wednesday points to an American success in the Derby. White Star was all the rage before the race, but when Woolton got busy on the favourite, whilst Maher was able to sit still on Sweeper II, it was plain that Mr. Joel's Colt would not stay. The manner Sweeper II travelled at the finish dispels any doubts about the ability of the son of Broomstick Ravello II having difficulty two get the Rowley mile. The American French colt carried 126lbs. on Wednesday and ran the distance in 1 min. 38 2-5secs. Whether he will last the extra half mile in the Derby is another matter, but really there is no reason why he should not do so. His stride is long and easy, and the writer for one is inclined to think Mr. Duryea's colt deserves to rank as first favourite for the Derby. His runner up (Jaeger) was a 100 to 1 chance on Wednesday, whilst the third (Hall Cross) is likely to train on into a real Derby horse. Then there is Lomond, and many fancy Mr. Hulton's colt. Public form is a good guide however, and the writer feels inclined to chance Sweeper's ability to stay 1 1-2 miles (his action points to his doing so) and making him first choice for the Derby.

CRICKET.

King cricket rules once more and the start of the season has given sportsmen something to talk about. The Surrey club opened the season at Kennington Oval with a trial match, in which three batsmen made centuries. They were Harrison (109) Hayes (113) and E. F. Campbell (114), and their form is pleasing to Surreyites. Another feature of the match was the under-hand bowling of J. I. Piggott, and though he only had 9 overs, he took 5 wickets for 42 runs.

A GREAT PAIR.

Visitors to the M. C. C. vs. Notts match at Lord's on Wednesday enjoyed the pleasure of seeing two of the greatest batsmen in the world at opposite ends of the pitch. They were G. A. Faulkner of South Africa and C. B. Fry of England who were playing for the club. Faulkner overshadowed Fry to some extent and scored faster than the man who will captain the English eleven in the Tests. The South African crack hit eighteen 4's, in his fine innings of 131, which lasted 3 hours, a splendid catch in the boundary bringing about his retirement. Fry made 81, and as it was his first appearance on a cricket pitch this season, he may be said to have commenced well. South Africa was very much to the fore as L. J. Tancred also batted nicely for his 62.

A FINE BOWLER.

H. Hesketh Pritchard, the well known author and explorer, has not played much first class cricket in recent years, but that he is still a power to be considered, was shown at Lord's yesterday. He soon had the Notts batsmen in trouble and secured 5 victims, for 75 runs, a performance which ought to bring him in the running for Test match honours.

Some of the South African cricketers—F. Mitchell, R. O. Schwarz and G P. Hartigan, assisted Silwood Park against Esher on the latter's ground this week. Among the home side was M. C. Bird and the Surrey captain showed a liking for the South African bowling. He hit all round the wicket, his fine innings of 119 including three 6's, three 5's and twelve 4's. Schwarz took 4 wickets for 72, in spite of Bird, and also contributed 50 runs towards Silwood Park's total.

IN GENERAL.

T. E. Hammond proved successful in the Stock Exchange London to Brighton walk on Wednesday, his time for the 52 miles being 8 hours 44mins. 10 secs.

Inman looked like catching Diggle at the start of the final session of their billiard match on Saturday evening, but the Manchester player rose to the occasion and won by 444 points, Inman thus gaining 556 in 17,000, Diggle's victory netting him the stakes of £500.

E. Barry, the English sculling champion, was among the first to greet W. Arnst of Australia when he stepped ashore at Tilbury on Saturday. The visitor is now training for his sculling match with Barry at Putney, and incidentally he will train Mr. McCullock for the Diamond Sculls and Olympic Regatta.

The London Polo season opened on Saturday, and Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton presented a busy appearance, though match play will not start until to-morrow.

The 20 miles road walking championship on Saturday ended in favour of H. V. L Ross in 2 hours 51 min. 21 secs.

Splendid form was shown by W. J. Bailey and C. B. Kinsbury at a cycling meeting on Saturday. The former won a 503 yards scratch race in 36 secs, and Kinsbury made the "Sportsman" challenge cup his own by winning the 5 miles scratch race for the third time in succession.

THE Bengal Government have no immediate intention to summon conferences of other electorates, similar to that of the Landlords held on Monday, but a meeting is now being organised by non-official Indian leaders to discuss the representation of the middle classes in the Legislative Council.

ANOTHER ROYAL TRAGEDY.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S HEIR KILLED.

Motor Disaster while en route to Copenhagen.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COPENHAGEN, MAY 21.

The Court has received a telegram stating that Prince George William, eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, has been killed on the frontier of Mecklenburg while motoring to Copenhagen.

BERLIN, MAY 21.

Prince George William, accompanied by his Chamberlain, Von Greve, was travelling at full speed, during the night, when the car fell into a trench on a road under repair in the village of Fiesack, in Brundenburg. Both were killed on the spot.

The Prince, who was driving, had his head smashed on the bonnet of the car.

The chauffeur was injured.

The Lying-in-State.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 20.

Great crowds are attending the lying-in-state of the late Danish King at the Castle Church, which will continue to-morrow and Wednesday.

BRITISH ROYALTIES EN ROUTE.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who will represent King George at the funeral of the late King of Denmark, has left for Copenhagen.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie left shortly after.

The young Prince George William was a nephew of the late King of Denmark, and a great-great-grandson of King George III of England, and when he met with his tragic, death, was probably motoring across the peninsula to be present at the Royal funeral at Copenhagen. The deceased was the son of His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and the Princess Thyra, daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark. He was born in 1880, and in the English peerage, was known as the Earl of Armagh, an Irish dignity allied to the Dukedom of Cumberland.

BRITISH POST OFFICE.

Mr. Samuel Refers to Two Notable Projects.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in the course of his annual Post Office statement in the House of Commons, said it was in contemplation to build a tube railway acrosss London exclusively for the transport of mails and parcels.

With regard to the Imperial wireless telegraphy scheme he said that six stations would at first be erected. The first in England, the second and third probably in Egypt and East Africa, the fourth in India, the fifth at Singapore and the sixth in South Africa. The cost per station would be £60,000.

THE SIX-POWER LOAN.

Definite Reply to Austrian Proposals.

PARIS, MAY 21.

It is understood that it has been intimated that Austria's proposal with regard to her inclusion in the Six-Power group, connected with the Chinese loan, would make the scheme unworkable, but that every facility would be offered to allow Austria to take part in the scheme financially.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Edict Inflicting Fine on Fez Withdrawn.

LONDON, MAY 21.

According to a *Times'* message from Tangier, the edict inflicting a fine of a million francs on the city of Fez on account of the recent rising there has been withdrawn. It is officially stated that the publication of the matter was premature.

AN UNDESIRABLE ALIEN.

The Anarchist Malateesta to be Deported.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The noted anarchist, Malateesta, who has been many years resident in England, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and deportation, for libelling a compatriot in Soho, by suggesting that the latter was a police spy.

SYNDICALIST SENTENCES.

Home Secretary's Clemency to Mann and Bowman.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McKenna announced that he had reduced to two months, the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on Tom Mann for inciting soldiers to mutiny.

Mr. McKenna said he had also released Guy Bowman, the journalist, who was connected with the publication of a Syndicalist newspaper, pointing out that Bowman had served nearly two months of his sentence, and that the offences had been committed for the first time in ignorance of their seriousness.

BOXING.

Middle Championship of England.

LONDON, MAY 21.

At the National Sporting Club, Jack Harrison defeated McEnroy of the Irish Guards, on points, in twenty rounds, for the middleweight championship of England.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

Resumption of Cultivation in Certain Provinces.

BRITISH "CONFIDENCE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

Replying to Lord Ronaldshay, in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that, according to reports received, opium was being grown in certain provinces in China over which the Chinese Government was unable, at present, to exercise control. The British Government, however, was confident that when order was fully restored China would take the necessary steps to ensure enforcement of the suppression of opium-growing throughout the country.

[A Bombay opium merchant says: The opium trade is drifting towards a most critical situation and merchants are beginning to view the position of affairs with alarm. They hold stocks here and in China representing the enormous value of well over ten-millions sterling. Chinese officials now disregard all treaty obligations and take steps to prevent Indian opium going into several of the provinces. The original arrangement for the suppression of the opium traffic in China provided a period of ten years in which exports from India should cease. By this arrangement shipments of opium from here were to stop in 1917. But in the new Opium Treaty provision was made for an earlier cessation of exports from India and exports are to cease by the end of next year. The new Treaty, while meeting the Chinese in every possible way, provided that the admission of our opium into the interior provinces of China must continue so long as the Chinese themselves cultivate opium and that Shanghai and Canton are to remain open until all the Indian opium in stock there has gone into consumption. During the civil war in China opium cultivation was again started on a large scale in several of the provinces, either as official vigilance was lax or was not exercised for fear of causing further complications. Some time ago it was declared by the Chinese officials that Indian opium would not be permitted to go into the province of Chekiang, although it is known that ever since the rebellion, and even before, opium was being freely cultivated. Representations were made by the merchants to the authorities, and as a result the Chinese are said to have agreed to the removal of the restriction. But, up to now the restrictions are still in force and not a single chest of Indian opium is allowed to enter that province. It is now declared by the Chinese that Canton is to be closed to Indian opium. This province, together with Shanghai, was, as per the terms of the new opium treaty, to remain open to our opium until all the stocks at Hongkong and Shanghai had been dispersed. Not only are Chinese dealers unable to buy opium owing to these illegal restrictions, but what they have purchased from the shippers they are not in a position to take delivery of. At the same time Government now continue to sell some 2,000 chests for export to China every month and shippers are obliged to take them up at very high prices lest any great drop in prices here reflect seriously on their large holdings. Already there are enormous stocks at Hongkong and Shanghai and some 2,000 chests are being added to them monthly while the Chinese officials are doing all they possibly can to obstruct the merchants and prevent the stocks working themselves off in accordance with the terms of the new treaty. The present position of affairs is therefore alarming and calls for prompt and energetic efforts from Government. Our Government seem to act on the belief that when order has been properly restored in China the terms of our treaty will be adhered to, as Mr. Montagu said in the Parliament a few days ago. If they continue to act in this way for sometime longer there is every chance of the situation becoming more serious and every likelihood that shippers may claim compensation from Government. How can the Government sell a commodity to shippers for export to China and allow the Chinese to make the sale of that commodity an impossibility? This is how matters stand just now and the sooner the Government take up this question and bring the Chinese to see the exact position of affairs the better for India.]

KING GEORGE'S PETS.

Nepalese Animals Arrive at the Zoo.

LONDON, MAY 21.

King George's Napalese animals have arrived at the Zoo. An antelope and some small animals have died, but the majority of the collection have been landed in good condition.

THE "OCEANA" WRECK.

Officer's Testimony in Favour of Lascars.

LONDON, MAY 20.

On the resumption of the enquiry into the "Oceana" collision, Mr. Wilding, second officer, testified that the lascars had behaved well. He did not see them use knives or display any violence. He did not think that lascars were unreliable; indeed, he preferred them to Europeans.

THE "NEW ZEALAND."

LONDON, MAY 21.

In response to suggestions by the Admiralty, the New Zealand Government has expressed its willingness that the battle cruiser "New Zealand," which was originally intended for service in the Far East, be employed wherever it may be most useful. Accordingly, it will join the First Cruiser Squadron with the First Fleet in Home waters, after visiting New Zealand on its completion, early in 1913.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Large Entries from Britain and the Colonies.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Two thousand, two hundred and sixty athletes have entered for the Olympic games at Stockholm, exclusive of gymnasts, riflemen, etc. Britain has sent 267 and the Colonies 114. Japan is sending a runner for the Marathon race.

AMAZING COURT SCANDAL.

Vicissitudes of the Belgian Royal Family.

BRUSSELS, MAY 20.

Court officials have informed King Albert that stories are being spread all over Europe, reflecting upon the private life of the Belgian Royal Family.

Among the stories is one that the Queen surprised the King with a chambermaid, and shot the latter.

The King is most indignant at these baseless calumnies, and has ordered action to be taken against the persons disseminating them.

THE OUTRAGE IN TEHERAN.

How the Chief of Police was Murdered.

THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, MAY 21.

The report that Yeprim was treacherously murdered is discredited. He was shot from a fort which was believed to be evacuated. Afterwards, Yeprim's followers stormed the fort and killed all inside.

[Yeprim was an American and had held the office of Chief of Police for many years.]

AN EMPIRE PARLIAMENT.

Mr. A. J. Balfour and the Larger Patriotism.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Victoria League of Empire, Mr. Balfour said he believed that at no distant date a scheme for an Imperial Parliament would be matured, by which Britain and the self-governing Colonies would be united.

The whole trend of events was towards bringing closer the widely scattered parts of the Empire. He was a profound believer in the truth that local patriotism, properly understood, was no obstacle to larger patriotism.

MISS MALECKA.

Russian Nationality of the Prisoner Admitted.

LONDON, MAY 20.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said it was impossible to deal with the case of Miss Malecka until a complete record of the proceedings had been received. He added that there was incontrovertible proof of her Russian nationality, and the court had been mistaken in describing her otherwise.

Miss Malecka has decided to petition the Tsar.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY. 21.

A special Council of Ministers has decided upon the expulsion of all Italians from the Empire, with the exception of workmen, indigent persons and widows, within a fortnight.

MEDITERRANEAN VISIT.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have left for Genoa for the naval inspection at Malta and Gibraltar.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PARIS, MAY 21.

The Prince of Wales has left for Toulon.

OBITUARY.

Two Indian Mutiny Veterens Dead.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The death is announced of General J. W. Laurie, and Major-General E. R. Festing, both of whom took part in the Indian Mutiny.

Lieut.-General John Wimburn Laurie was 77, and retired from the service after a conspicuously distinguished career. He saw service in almost every continent; was twice wounded before Sebastopol, took part in both the attacks on the Redan, and was also in an important post in India during the mutiny. He was one of the force employed to repulse the Fenian raid in 1866, was with the expedition to the Transvaal in 1881, and also helped to crush the half-breed rebellion in N. W. Canada in 1885. In the same year in the Servo-Bulgarian War he acted as Red Cross Commissioner. Outside the army he had the almost unique distinction for a soldier of sitting in the British Commons (Con. Pembroke Burghs) and the Canadian (Shelburne). In the west he held many important appointments including, President Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. He was a distinguished Freemason.

Major-General Edward Robert Festing C. B., F. R. S., was born in 1839 and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1855. Served through the Central India compaigns in 1857-59 under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Napier, and afterwards joined the Department of Science and Art (1864) as Deputy-General Superintendent South Kensington Museum.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

It is understood that the town-planning experts are of opinion that the Durbar area can be drained sufficient to form the site for the permanent capital. They are returning to Delhi in the monsoon to decide finally.

It is rumoured that the Government are taking Maiden's Hotel for officials. There is much indignation among property-owners over the prices awarded by the Government for property acquired.

Heavy rain has occurred here.

DELHI MUNICIPAL SCHEMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MAY 21.

A special sub-committee of the Delhi Municipality held yesterday evening recommended a capital expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for an extension of electric lighting to the city and civil lines the annual expenditure being Rs. 36,000 also special by-laws for the supply of filtered water.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Government of India are now considering several important questions arising out of the unsatisfactory conditions of the sinking fund of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, and an early decision may be expected.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Dalai Lama will not Return through Fear.

A MINIATURE VENICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, wiring from Kalimpong, says there has been cessation of fighting at Lhassa and each side is closely watching the other. The streets are deserted and anyone, Tibetan or Chinaman, ventures out is shot down. Lhassa is now a miniature Venice, the trenches dug to serve as cover for the Tibetans being flooded and rendered useless for the purpose for which they were dug.

The Nepalese merchants have hoisted flags of neutrality and have been ordered to their houses; since then they have escaped further depredation.

Eight lamas from the Sera monastery are said to have reached Kalimpong to implore the Dalai Lama's immediate return to Tibet to pacify his own soldiers who are out of hand. The Dalai Lama and his advisers consider immediate return would be full of personal danger.

KALIMPONG, MAY 21.

The Dalai Lama and his officials have received no reports from Lhassa for some time. I hear that the Dalai Lama has again sent fresh orders to his representatives at Lhassa to refrain from killing any more Chinese and an endeavour to make them surrender on the same terms as in the case of Shigatse and Gyantse.

Mr. Long, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, called on the Dalai Lama yesterday. Some more stragglers of the disbanded Chinese army from Shigatse are coming in daily.

BRITISH COPYRIGHT ACT.

Text under Consideration of Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The text of the British Copyright Act has been received in India and it is well-known that the Act follows the line of the International Convention which met in Berlin several years ago.

The Act, however, does not contain any clauses regarding copyright for press telegrams as is generally supposed.

The provisions of the measure will be extended to all parts of the British Empire, and their extension can only be secured by an Act of the Imperial Legislative Council. This is a question which is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Preparation of a Bill, with modifications and improvements to suit Indian conditions, will now be undertaken and after it has been accepted both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, which is the usual practice in all cases, the Bill will be placed before the Imperial Council and country.

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS.

New Pay Rules for Superior Grades.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

In connection with the introduction of time-scale pay in the Imperial Custom Service it has been settled that Collectors will remain on their present scale of pay. Assistant Collectors who belong to the Indian Civil Service will be placed on time-scale pay from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,400, while other Assistant Collectors will have time-scale pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,400. The present members of the Service will have the option of electing the time-scale or retaining the present grading system.

COUNCIL FRANCHISE.

Opinion of the Bengal Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

A meeting of the Bengal Excutive Council was held at Darjeeling this morning. It is believed that the Bengal Government will recommend that the existing qualifications in respect of land revenue, and the cess for landlord electorates in Bengal should be considerably lowered.

KHOST REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The *Pioneer* Frontier correspondent states that advance parties of Afghan tribal levies have entered Khost, and the regular troops are slowly following them.

Trade between the Kurram and Ghazni is said to have been suspended owing to the rebellion in Khost, as there is no security for caravans using the usual route.

MADRAS MOSLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

The Muslim Education Conference of Southern India will be held at Bangalore on the 27th, 28th and 29th of July at the invitation of the Mysore Mahomedan Central Association. The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim has been elected president, and a sub-committee has been appointed to arrange a draft programme for the conference, and special lecturers have been selected to tour round and popularise the objects of the conference throughout the Presidency.

THE Madras Government Order reviewing the report of the Court of Wards on estates under its management, for Fasli 1320 (1910-11), shows that both the young zemindars and their estates benefited greatly while under the management and supervision of the court. The education of wards at Newington, under Messrs. Morrison and De La Hey, continues to be adequately looked after. The success during the year of the Komaramangalam Ward, in the B.A. degree examination, and that of the Telaprolu Ward in the matriculation examination were gratifying features of the educational work, and, the Government say, reflect great credit on the two gentlemen mentioned above.

COURT FORGED RECORDS.

Lenient Sentences in the Shajahanpur Case.

ONE DAY AND A FINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The additional sessions judge of Shajahanpur has delivered judgment in the case in which Babu Shamacharan, pleader; Lala Ramlal, zemindar, his client, and Jumna Sahai, court clerk, were tried for the forgery of plaints filed in the sub-judge's court. The principal witness for the prosecution was Fateullah, late a clerk in charge of regular suits in the sub-judge's court who turned approver and described how the forgery was carried out.

The sessions judge found all the accused "guilty" and sentenced Babu Shamacharan, pleader, to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500; Lala Ramlal to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 and Jumna Sahai to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

MADRAS DISTRICT RAILWAYS.

A Summary of Sir Francis Spring's Advice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

The finances of the District Board railways in the Madras Presidency is the subject of a lengthy and interesting memorandum by Sir Francis Spring, Engineer-Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, who summarised his advice to the Boards in following manner:—"Expect the South Indian Railway Company's proposal to promote an unguaranteed company, with sterling capital, for the construction of lines in which you are interested."

Also be prepared, later, (a) to make over the working of such lines to the main line company, under an agreement which, I understand. all Boards are now considering modified in such directions as, after consideration may appear to be necessary, (b) subscribe for shares in the subsidiary company to the extents of each Board's accumulations up to say, one year after its formation; (c) continue to collect your cess as heretofore, but earmarked by way of guarantee of a dividend of four per cent to the subsidiary company's shareholders, amongst whom you yourselves will be those most largely interested; guarantee to cease when the company has been paying a dividend of four per cent during eight successive half-years, (d) continue to collect cess unceasingly with a view to the future construction of further branches, for, in a country with from 150 to 400 people per square mile, there will not be enough railways for the needs of the "man behind the plough" until he finds a railway station within ten miles of his door.

MOSLEMS AND MR. MONTAGU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League have adopted the following resolution which has since been submitted to the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.—

The Council of the Madras Muslim League enters an emphatic protest against the remarks of Mr. Montagu made during the discussion following the second reading of the Government of India Bill on the 26th of April last that "it would be a mistake to talk about the Mahomedan people of India as though they were a homogeneous people. The Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal are descendants of Hindu converts, or are Hindu converts themselves, and have little or no relation, except that of religion, with three-fifths of the Mahomedan population of India outside the limits of Bengal." The Mahomedans of Southern India consider this passage in Mr. Montagu's speech was not only irrelevant to the question that Parliament had to consider, but that it is not based on historical facts. Besides the religion of Islam knows no distinction of race, language, class or locality, but confers in theory and practice the privileges of brotherhood equally on all those who accept the Islamic creed, irrespective of all other considerations. The Council records its deep conviction that Mahomedans of India, whatever their origin, have by reason of their common religion, traditions, usage and government become welded in the course of ages into a solid and homogeneous mass of people with distinctive features of their own, whose interests are inseparably bound together, and is pained to notice that a responsible British statesman like Mr. Montagu should have, without regard to the actual condition of the country and sentiments of the people concerned, allowed himself to make a statement which is extremely hurtful to the feelings of Musalmans as a reflection on the solidarity of their community.

THE PUNJAB P. W. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Mr. Scratchley, Chief Engineer of the Punjab, will shortly retire from the service and Mr. Ticker will probably succeed him.

Mr. G. M. Harriott, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, will also retire from service next year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY, SIMLA, 21.

Capt. E. D. F. Kelly, 6th Hussars, is permitted to retire to serve in the supplementary list of the special reserve.

Capt. A. G. Gwyer, 9th Dragoon Guards, is appointed Adjutant of King Edward's Horse Yeomanry.

Lieut. Ivens, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, is transferred to the Home establishment with effect from the 26th of August next.

Captain W. P. Paynter, 123rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kildare, is transferred to the 79th Battery at Jhansi. The posting of Captain Curling to this Battery is cancelled.

Lieut. D. Percival, Royal Garrison Artillery, will sail for India on the 31st of May on posting to No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery,

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major A. E. Hubbard Lincolnshire Regiment.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINED ON PAGE 6.)

"BY-WAYS OF BOMBAY."

"Etonensis'" Sketches in Book-form.

THE "shadows of night," which reveal many things unseen in the day, have an extraordinary attraction for him who believes that the proper study of mankind is man, and those unwilling to explore for themselves, to peer into dark corners and drag forth their secrets, found the sketches of "Etonensis" when they were published in the columns of a newspaper, both instructive and entertaining. It is some years since they were written. By many present inhabitants of Bombay they have not been read: by others they are only indistinctly remembered or have been forgotten, but they are as life-like to-day as they were, a kinemacolour reproduction of scenes occurring daily on this wonderful island of ours, and those who would know something of his neighbours, of those who rub shoulders with us in the streets, and get in our way in the bazaar, will welcome the opportunity of finding ready-made to hand a series of pen-pictures by a studious observer and one gifted with the power of setting down what he perceives in living colours. "Etonensis" stripped of his cloak of anonymity is Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., now Commissioner of Police, in which position he has little opportunity for writing, though much more than ever for studying the people, than when he was compiling the "Bombay Gazetteer" and had leisure in which to contribute to the press. Of his articles, in a brief preface, he modestly observes that they cannot claim to be critical studies, but are merely a brief record of persons whom he has met and of things he has seen during several years' service as a Government official in Bombay. They are more, but as such we accept them and cull a few haphazard:—

The ebb and flow of life remains much the same from day to day. The earliest street sound, before the dawn breaks, is the rattle of the trams, the meat-carts on their way to the markets, the dust-carts and the watering-carts; and then, just as the grey thread of the dawn fringes the horizon, the hymn of the Fakir rings forth, praising the open-handed Ali and imploring the charity of the early-riser who knows full well that a copper bestowed unseen during the morning watch is worth far more than silver bestowed in the sight of men. On a sudden while the penurious widows and broken respectables are yet prosecuting their rounds of begging, the great cry "Allaho Akbar" breaks from the mosques and the Faithful troop forth from their homes to prayer—prayer which is better than sleep. More commonplace sounds now fill the air, the hoarse "Batasaa, Batasaa" of the fat Marwari with the cakes, the "Lo phote, lo phote" (Buy my cocoa-cakes) of a little old Malabari woman, dressed in a red "lungi" and white cotton jacket, and the cry of the "bajri" and "chaval" seller, clad simply in a coarse "dhoti" and second-hand skull-cap, purchased at the nearest rag-shop. And as he passes, bending under the weight of his sacks, you catch the chink of the little empty coffee-cups without handles, which the itinerant Arab is soon to fill for his patrons from the portable coffee-pot in his left hand, or the tremulous "malpurwa jaleibi" of the lean Hindu from Kathiawar who caters for the early breakfast of the mill-hand. Mark him as he pauses to oblige a customer; mark his oil-stained shirt, and loose turban, once white but now deep-brown from continual contact with the bottom of his oil-fried sweetmeats: watch him as he worships with clasped hands the first coin that has fallen to his share this morning, calling it his "Boni" or lucky handsel and striking it twice or thrice against the edge of his tray to ward off the fiend of "No Custom." But hark! the children have heard of his arrival; a shrill cry of "Come in, jaleibiwala" forces him to drop the first coin into his empty pocket; and with silent steps he disappears down the dark passage of the neighbouring chal.

That is from a morning scene in Bombay, which is followed by a description of evening:—

Hark, through the house of the crowd, above the number of wheels and the jangle of bullock-bells, rises the plaintive chant of the Arab hymn-singers, leading the corpse of a brother to the last "mukam" of resting-place; while but a short distance away,—only a narrow street's length,—the drum and flageolets escort the stalwart young Memon bridegroom unto the house of the bride. Thus is it ever in this city of strange contrasts,—Life and Death in closest juxtaposition, the hymn in honour of the Prophet's birth blending with the elegy to the dead. Bagpipes are not unknown in the Musalman quarters of Bombay; and not infrequently you may watch a crescent of ten or twelve wild Arab sailors in flowing brown gowns and particoloured head-scarves treading a measure to the rythm of the bagpipes blown by a younger member of their crew. The words of the tune are the old words "La illaha illallah," set to an air endeared from centuries past to the desert-roving Bedawin, and long after distance has dulled the tread of the dancing feet the plaintive notes of the "Mizmar" reach you upon the night breeze. About midnight the silent streets are filled with the long-drawn cry of the shampooer or barber, who by kneading and patting the muscles induces sleep for the modest sum of 4 annas; and barely has his voice died away than the Muezzin's call to prayer falls on the ear of the sleeper, arouses in his heart thoughts of the past glory of his Faith, and forces him from his couch to wash and bend in prayer before Him "Who fainteth not, Whom neither sleep nor fatigue overtaketh."

"The shadows of Night" is among the most picturesque of Mr. Edwardes' sketches and is a subject which probably only he could find patience to study and dress in the colours he uses:—

There are certain clubs in the city where a man may purchase nightly oblivion for the modest sum of two or three annas; and hither come regularly, like homing pigeons at nightfall, the human flotsam and jetsam, which the tide of urban life now tosses into sight for a brief moment and now submerges within her bosom. Halt in that squalid lane which looks out upon the traffic of one of the most crowded thoroughfares and listen, if you will, for some sign of life in the dark, ungarnished house which towers above you. All is hushed in silence; no voice, no cry from within reaches the ear; the chal must be tenanted only by the shadows. Not so! At the far end of a passage, into which the sullage water drips, forming ill-smelling pools, a greasy curtain is suddenly lifted for a minute, disclosing several flickering lights girt about with what in the distance appear to be amorphous blocks of wood or washerman's bundles. Grope your way down the passage, push aside the curtain with your stick—it is far too foul to touch with the hand—and the mystery is made plain. The room with its tightly-closed shutters and smoke-blackened walls is filled with recumbent men, in various stages of "deshabille," all sunk in the sleep which the bamboo-pipe and the little black pellets of opium ensure. The room is not a large one, for the habitual smoker prefers a small apartment, in which the fumes of the drug hang about easily; and its reeking walls are unadorned save with a chromo plan of the chief buildings at Mecca, a crude portrait of a Hindu goddess, and oleographs of British royalty. It were all the same if these were absent; for the opium-smoker comes not hither to see pictures, save those which the drugged brain fashions, and cares not for distinctions of race, creed or sovereignty. The proprietor of the club may be a Musalman; his patrons may be Hindus, Christians or Chinese; and the dreams which riot across the semi-consciousness of the latter are not concerned as a rule with heroes of either the spiritual or temporal kind.

Of the habituals of these clubs we have vivid descriptions:—

Near the door squats a figure without arms, who can scratch his head with his toes without altering his position. "What do you do for a living, Baba?" you ask; "I beg, saheb. I beg from sunrise until noon, wandering about the streets and past the "pedhis" of the rich merchants, and with luck I obtain six or eight annas. That gives me the one meal I need, for I am a small man; and the balance I spend in the club, where I may smoke and lie at peace. No, I am not a Maratha; I am a Panchkalshi; but I reck nothing of caste now. That belongs to the past." A light chuckle behind you, as the last words are spoken, brings you sharp round on your heels; and you discern huddled in the semi-darkness of the corner what appears in the miserable light of the cocoanut oil lamp to be a Goanese boy. There are the short gray knickers and the thin white shirt affected by the Native Christian boy; there is the short black hair; but the skin is white, unusually white for a native of Goa, and there is something curious about the face which prompts you to ask the owner who he is and whence he comes. The only reply is a vacant but not unpleasant smile; and the armless wastrel then volunteers the information that the child—for she is little more—is not a boy but a girl. Merciful Heaven! How comes she here amid this refuse of humanity? "She is an orphan," says the armless one, "and she is half-mad. Her parents died when she was very young, and her mind became somehow weak. There was none to take charge of her; so we of the opium-club brought her here, and in return for our support she runs errands for us and prepares the room for the nightly conclave. She is a Mahomedan." You look again at the dark-eyed child smiling in the corner and you wonder what horror, what ill-treatment or what grief brought her to this pass. Peradventure it is a mercy that her mind has gone and cannot therefore revolt against the squalor of her surroundings. It is useless to ask her of herself; she can only smile in her scanty boyish garb. It is the saddest sight in this valley of the abyss, where men purchase draughts of nepenthe to fortify themselves against the cares that the day brings. The opium-club kills religion, kills nationality. In this case it has killed sex also!

This does not take us half-way through the volume, which is one of a hundred and twenty pages—every one of which is worth the reading. Nor does it mention the charming and sometimes pathetic stories told by people the author has met. The work is published by Mr. E. G. Pearson for the proprietors of the "Times" Press and will be on sale at the book shops by the end of the week.

A PIR IN BOMBAY.

Scenes at Churchgate Station Yesterday.

His Holiness, Pir Syed Ibrahim Saifudin Kadri Effendi of Bagdad, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi en route to Mecca, on pilgrimage, after paying visits to Ajmere and Hyderabad (Deccan.)

As the Pir Saheb occupies a leading position in the Moslem world, and as this is the first visit of a Pir Saheb to Bombay, thousands of Mahomedans turned out to pay their respects.

A shamiana had been erected on the open space near the station, and here a number of leading Mahomedans assembled, awaiting His Holiness's arrival. The train was 50 minutes late steaming into the station at 8-30 a. m. A large crowd had gathered on the platform and, as soon as the train stopped, surrounded the car in which the Pir was seated. They paid their respects to him and then refused to move despite the attempt made by the police to clear the platform. It was ultimately decided that the visitor should proceed to the Colaba Station and alight there.

As soon as the people became aware of this, many also got into the train and went on to Colaba. The crowd, on the road outside, followed the example and made their way on foot towards Colaba.

About twenty minutes later, the Pir Saheb, who was accompanied by the Talipasha of Basra, Mr. Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chhotani and Mr. Mahomed Haji Dawood, motored back to the Churchgate station, where the people were awaiting his return. The car stopped in front of the shamiana, but it was again raided by the enthusiastic crowd and so persistently did they refuse to leave him that it was found necessary to drive him straight to Warden Road, where he is staying.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting of the members of the newly formed "Bombay Athletic Club," lately the "Bombay Football Club," was held at Green's Hotel last night for the purpose of considering draft rules. Mr. F. Hogan was in the chair.

The draft rules, as submitted were passed.

These provide that the colours of the Club shall be black and white vertical stripes. The annual subscription will be ten rupees, and this will secure to each member an admission ticket to the matches of the Harwood League. The annual meeting of the Club is to be held on the second Wednesday of May in each year. The Managing Committee of the club will consist of nine members including the president, vice-president, captain, vice-captain, honorary secretary and honorary treasurer. This committee will meet fortnightly during the football season. The Selection Committee will consist of the captain, the honorary secretary, two honorary playing, and one playing member.

The following officers have been elected:—President, Mr. Colin M. Ross; Vice-President, Mr. F. Hogan; Captain, Mr. C. W. Chapman; Vice-Captain, Mr. Hastings Templeton; Hony. Secy, Mr. H. Elliot, Sorab House, Apollo Bunder.

Football practises are to be held every Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and a bad will be out for a kick-about every evening. It is hoped to play the first friendly match on June 1st.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD, MAY 19.

When Nawab Moid-ud-dowla was summarily dismissed from the service, it was expected that his brother, Nawab Rasool Zar Jung, would succeed him as the appointment of head of the Ecclesiastical Department was looked upon as hereditary and is supposed to have remained as such for nearly the past two centuries. But old school ideas do not appeal to the modernized mind of the present ruler who brushing aside sentiment, has nominated Moulvi Anwurulla, a Nawabdar, to the office. It is pleasing to note that the young Nizam has the courage of his convictions and goes about business without much ado.

Inspector Lee of the Secunderabad District Police has been posted to the Residency Police as Station-house Inspector. This is an innovation and possibly indicates that the higher office of Circle Inspector may later on be held by a European or Anglo-Indian. The present Circle Inspector, Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, who is about to retire on pension, is, it is said, to be appointed personal assistant to the Commissioner of H. H. the Nizam's Police. The Moglai Police in spite of having had the benefit of a training under Nawab Akbar-ul-Mulk, the late Commissioner, and Nawab Sultan Zavar Mulk, the ex-Commissioner, are not as a body an efficient force. They want a great deal more brushing up and the aged men should be replaced by young blood. It would be remarkable if the Khan Sahib does not give a good account of himself and bring his British experience to his assistance.

In view of the recent political surprises which manifested themselves as a result of the summary action of H. H. the Nizam in dealing with undesirables, the consensus of opinion here deplores the absence of a local newspaper to gratify the inquiring minds of those professedly concerned with the affairs of the Premier Native State. They deprecate too—nearly to the touch of a national deprivation—that news absolutely theirs by right, should travel hundreds and hundreds of miles to the principal centres of Indian journalism and then return to them, dressed up under sensational headlines but stale to the core, and sometimes either stratched and exaggerated or concealed and minimized.

Baba Ujagir Singh Beni, Sikh Guru of the Nanak family, Rawalpindi, filed a suit in the court of the local district judge praying for a permanent injunction against the use of his name as director and president of the Puthowar Mutual Benefit Relief Society. The district judge in granting the injunction held that the Baba Sahib is not now and never has been director of president of the society which has been profiting by the use of his name.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

How the Italians Captured Rhodes Island.

A NIGHT OPERATION.

The Australian papers to hand yesterday contained the following news later than the mail:—

Rome, May 6.

In connection with the capture of Rhodes Island, off the south-west coast of Asia Minor, an Italian squadron, composed of the battleships Vittorio Emanuele III., Regina Elena, Napoli, and Roma, left Stampalia Islan' on Friday night with lights out and steamed ahead to Charki Island, 10 miles to the west of Rhodes.

Another squadron, convoying a landing force of 8,000 men, followed, and at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning all the vessels concentrated. An hour and a half later the squadrons reached Rhodes. A section of the fleet made a demonstration in Rhodes Harbour while the rest of the fleet guarded the disembarkation operations in a bay eight miles to the south of the town. The Turkish troops did not appear, and the Italian warships did not fire a shot.

Subsequently the Turks withdrew to a plateau five miles to the south-west of Rhodes, and there Admiral Amaglio immediately attacked them in order to prevent their withdrawing to the centre of the island. The Italians made several bayonet charges and captured 50 Turks. Five Italian soldiers were wounded in the engagement.

The Turks are now on a small peninsula on the northern side of the island, and the Italian warships are able to co-operate in enfilading both of their flanks.

SINKING OF THE "TEXAS."

London, May 5.

A cable message from Smyrna gives further particulars of the sinking of the steamer "Texas" (sailing under the American flag) in the Gulf of Smyrna. Survivors corroborate the story that the vessel was sunk by shells from a Turkish fort. The Turkish authorities have refused to allow the American Consul to send divers to explore the wreck.

Despite the opposition of the Greek and American Consuls at Smyrna the captain of the "Texas" has been forcibly removed from a Greek hospital to a Turkish prison infirmary. The Turks accuse him of having been engaged in spying on behalf of the Italians. The American Ambassador at Constantinople has sent an American guardship to Smyrna.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

Rome, May 6.

On Thursday night the Turks made two attempts to recover Leptis, in Tripoli, from the Italians, but on each occasion they were repulsed with heavy losses.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

Paris, May 6.

At Nancy yesterday five barrels of gunpowder on a railway truck exploded, with the result that five persons were killed and four others were seriously injured.

HOME RULE.

London, May 5.

In connection with the Home Rule Bill, Mr. John Redmond, M. P., Leader of the Nationalist Party, is dissatisfied with a grave hint as to the possibility of an alternative solution to meet Ulster's opposition. The Nationalists suspect that a proposal to meet Ulster's special case will be forthcoming.

FAMOUS PICTURES.

London, May 5.

At the Royal Academy banquet yesterday evening, the Prime Minister (Mr. H. H. Asquith), referring to the fact that some famous pictures by Rembrandt had recently been sold to persons in foreign countries, urged increasing co-operation between private generosity and the State to keep valuable paintings in the United Kingdom.

Sir Edward Poynter (President of the Royal Academy) advocated that a register of pictures for sale should be kept, and that the British nation should be given the first refusal of them.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

London, May 5.

Further evidence was given yesterday in the case in which F. H. Page, W. H. Glendinning, and F. Marshall are charged with having blackmailed Countess de Hamil de Manin.

The Countess, in the course of her evidence, said she told Marshall that Daniel O'Connor wrote anonymous letters to her daughter. Witness asked Page why he gave O'Connor so much champagne. Page replied: "It is a convenient method of loosening people's tongues in order to learn what you want." O'Connor wrote the anonymous letter at a tea party at Kensington. She denied that he was a cat's paw to carry out her venom, although she admitted that she agreed with what he had written.

Under cross-examination the Countess said that J. H. Dobbie several times, asked her to marry him, but she declined. Daniel O'Connor told her he had had written three anonymous letters concerning Dobbie. She guessed that he had attacked Dobbie because he said he had written what he knew about the man. When Dobbie reached Australia he asked her to go there with her maids, horses, and dogs, and said he and she could get married quietly before anyone else had a chance to marry him. At the time he asked her to marry him he was engaged to Mrs. Williams.

A GERMAN TRAGEDY.

Berlin, May 7.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed yesterday at the trial of a young locksmith named Oswal Trenkler on a charge of having murdered Julius Schultz (a Berlin jeweller) and the latter's wife and daughter. The court, was crowded with fashionable women, and on the Public Prosecutor's table were paper parcels containing the skulls of the victims of the tragedy.

Trenkler, who was in an advanced stage of consumption and was declared by medical men to be dying, presented a pitiable figure. Although quivering with fever he narrated how he felled Frau Schultz and then killed her daugater and her husband. He had been driven to commit the murders, he said, by an irresistible longing for gold and jewels.

Before he completed his story the prisoner was overcome by an attack of hemorrhage and the proceedings had to be adjourned.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Rome, May 7.

Yesterday a firm of distillers in Rome was fined £20,000 for having used alcohol that had been taken out of bond without the Customs duty upon it having been paid. For similar offences five other distillers were ordered to pay fines aggregating £40,000, in addition to £16,000 in Customs duty.

A MISSIONARY'S WEALTH.

Berlin, May 5.

Liebe, the retired missionary who died yesterday after swallowing some brandy, had in a cabinet in his house sufficient poison to kill thousands of persons. Of atropine, the poison from which he died, he had in the cabinet enough to kill a hundred persons. Correspondence found among his belongings showed that he had recently been advertising for a wife, and that he had been in communication with a firm of marriage brokers.

Berlin, May 7.

It is now alleged that the £70,000 worth of jewels found in the residence of the retired missionary, Liebe, who committed suicide here towards the end of last week, were stolen from the monastery of Czenstochowa, in Poland. Liebe served as a chaplain in Silesia, where he became associated with the Russian monks concerned in the sensational robberies from the Czenstochowa monastery. The gem-encrusted chalice, valued at £20,000, found among Liebe's belongings, has been identified as one stolen from the Metz Cathedral.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

The Reciprocity Letter Controversy.

MR. BRYCE'S POSITION.

London, May 5.

Speaking to an interviewer yesterday, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., said it was painful to note that all the Presidential candidates in the United States were supporting the idea of the absorption of Canada. President Taft's letter with regard to the matter was a blot upon the high traditions of America's foreign policy.

London, May 7.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. H. P. Croft (Unionist) asked whether or not the Government would reconsider the question of Imperial preference, "in order to defeat President Taft's design to make Canada an adjunct of the United States."

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith), in reply, stated that the letter said to refer to President Taft's design was a private one to Mr. James Bryce (British Ambassador at Washinton) and he (Mr. Asquith) had no knowledge of its contents. There was nothing in the correspondence to make the Government alter its policy regarding tariff preference. Mr. Bryce only saw Mr. W. S. Fielding (formerly Canadian Minister for Finance) in order to learn the facts concerning the Canadian-American negotiations, and he gave his assistance only when it was asked for, as the Canadian people would resent interference. Mr. Bryce's action had inspired confidence in Canada. Mr. Bryce would support the policy of the present Canadian Government equally with that of its predecessors.

Mr. Croft moved the adjournment of the House and accused the Government of supporting the American-Canadian reciprocity proposal, upon which it had been ill-informed. Mr. Bryce had not kept the Government in touch with the negotiations, and it was essential that after the Canadian verdict he should be promoted to another sphere of usefulness.

Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) repudiated the unfair attacks made upon Mr. Bryce. The latter did nothing whatever to induce Canada to accept President Taft's proposals, and he was not present during the negotiations. Sir Edward asked, did the critics think Mr. Bryce ought to have stopped the negotiations? If he had done that it would be difficult to resist the demand for separate diplomatic representation.

RAILWAY SMASH IN THE U. S.

New York, May 6.

A railway train ran off the rails and was wrecked near New Orleans yesterday, Eight passengers, including four men who were going to a reunion of Confederate veterans at Maccon, were killed in the smash.

AN EXCITING SHIPWRECK.

San Francisco, May 7.

On Sunday night the steamer "Vosburgh" ran on the rocks at the entrance to the Nehalen River, in Oregon, and throughout the entire night the crew had to remain on board with heavy seas breaking over the vessel. Yesterday morning the men were rescued by life-saving apparatus, when they were in the last stages of exhaustion.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

San Francisco, May 7.

Sun Yat Sen, one of the Chinese Republican leaders, is on his way to the United States to arrange for a trans-Pacific steamer service under the Chinese flag. He hopes to develop the trade between America and China.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Berlin, May 6.

General Bernhardi warns the Government of the defencelessness of the German position at Wei-hai-wei, in the Shantung Peninsula in China, and he declares that when the Moroccan situation was critical the British fleet in the Far East was awaiting orders from London to attack the German settlement at Wei-hai-wei. The necessity for preventing anarchy in China, he states, makes the question of Germany's position urgent, in view of a possible European scramble for spheres of interest.

"TITANIC" DISASTER.

London, May 5.

The Earl of Derby and an influential Liverpool committee have inaugurated a fund for the erection of a national statue of the 32 engineers who lost their lives in the "Titanic" disaster through sticking to their posts, until the vessel sank, in order to keep the lights burning.

TO PREVENT WAR.

London, May 5.

Speaking at the Royal Academy banquet yesterday evening, Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty) said that behind the development of war forces lay the claim of a great Power to put its distinguishing characteristic mark upon mankind. There was a danger of men becoming fascinated by the existing terrible fighting machinery, but if two great civilised nations went to war they would be heartily sick of it before the conflict finished. The best way to make war impossible was to make victory certain.

Among those at the banquet were Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth) and Sir Wm. Hall-Jones (High Commissioner for New Zealand).

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

London, May 5.

The Cabinet committee appointed to investigate the prevailing industrial unrest consists of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George), the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Edward Grey), the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill), and the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Sydney Buxton).

A NEW PROPOSAL.

London, May 5.

Speaking at Swansea yesterday, Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., said that instead of a minimum daily wage for workers a yearly salary should be fixed and this should be paid whether trade was good or bad, and whether the workers were idle or not.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation has decided not to adhere to its demand for a minimum wage of 7s. per day.

IN BRIEF.

During last year Brazil received 133,616 immigrants.

Preaching to the Boy Scouts in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 5th Bishop Wilsden said that although the movement was not yet five years old there were 600,000 Boy Scouts in the British Empire and nearly 400,000 more in other parts of the world.

The barque Loch Carron, which left Melbourne for London on January 12, and is much overdue at her destination, has been reinsured at 80 per cent.

A telegram from Corfu dated May 5th, states that the Kaiser, using a pickaxe, assisted in the excavation of a small Doric temple in a garden attached to a villa belonging to the King of Greece.

Fourteen farmers in Roscommon have been committed for trial on charges of having engaged in rioting and of having assaulted some policemen. The rioting arose out of a dispute in connection with land.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's action against Mr. Allan Burgoyne, claiming damages for slander in connection with the last general election has been settled. Mr Burgoyne has withdrawn the allegation made against Mr. Macdonald, and paid £100 damages.

Paintings by Messrs. George Clausen, Oliver Hall, and Edward Scott have been purchased for the New South Wales Art Gallery.

The seismographs in Europe indicated on May 7th that a great earthquake has occurred—possibly in Southern Morocco.

LITERARY DISSERTATION.

ECHOES OF TOLSTOY. (1.)

Amongst other writers of the age, Tolstoy stands pre-eminent with all the stupendous strength and bulk of a literary colossus. Not merely does the power of his work impress us, but the man himself appeals to our imagination. We see him clearly, grey-headed, and serene, going about the fields in his peasant-attire, not posing as a serf before the eyes of a curious and interested world, but deliberately renouncing the soft and pleasant things of life in order to share and to understand the peasant's difficult and joyless lot. We can scarcely think of him as young, we have become so accustomed to the picture of the venerable man who sat amongst his disciples with all the patriarchal dignity of some Old Testament prophet; through and in his works we catch glimpses of another Tolstoy, young and eager, who was fired with impulsive endeavour and careless of danger. Later on a different being appears, Tolstoy at the zenith of his literary fame pursuing with undiminished ardour his ideal of sacrifice in the service of humanity. No range of experience lay outside his immense search for knowledge; he was like the giant who wore the seven-leagued boots, as he strode across the world, trampling ruthlessly upon all that was evil, servile and contemptible. No biography could trace his spiritual journeyings as clearly as do his books to a discerning mind, we can trace in them every step of the ladder by which he climbed. His fiction contains many an autobiographical touch, his theological problems are those which tormented his own soul, he pleads for peace with the voice of one who has seen and abhorred the horrors of war. His courage was unbounded; for the deep-seated rottenness which corrupted society and politics he prescribed no finicking surgery, but a bold amputation of the diseased part; he dared to confront principalities and powers with the appalling results of their corrupt administration, the censorship only troubled him because he feared it might be used to stifle his utterances. His style is a compound of every variety of style, he was a realist when realism would drive a lesson home, he was a mystic, and a moralist in turn. As a propogandist he understood the art of wording an appeal so that all should pause to listen. The grave itself has not silenced that insistent voice, wherever lovers of literature are to be found Tolstoy's name will be sure of a welcome; the fruition of his long and laborious life will continue indefinitely. The echo of his words has lately sounded through his posthumous publications, the translators seized eagerly upon the books and soon placed them at the disposal of Tolstoy-followers in every country of Europe. So we have added 'Father Sergius' and 'Hadji Murad' to our list of eminent books we read with delight the children's conversations, in which Tolstoy embodies all the questions which a child can ask and a wise man cannot answer the young Tsar, wandering like Haroun-al-Raschid through scenes of horror, is used to preach a simple sermon. These books will be treasured as the last utterances of the great man who has made an indelible mark on the literary and social conditions of his times. He spoke because he had a message to deliver, he lived in deep absorption in his plans and in his work, pausing only from time to time, to wonder why the world should find him so great.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT. (2.)

In view of recent political developments Mrs. J. R. Green's contribution to the Home University Library makes an opportune appearance. Her subject is an interesting one, she has compiled the book from reliable sources, and the faintly partisan flavour of her writing does not obscure her ideal of historical accuracy. Of special interest at the present moment is the chapter on the Irish Parliament which immediately preceded the Union. We have unconsciously connected in our mind the idea of Irish Catholicism with that of Irish Nationalism so that it is with a slight feeling of surprise that we realize that the agitation which resulted in the restoration of the ancient Irish parliament originated with the Protestant section of the community: although the spirit of Catholic Ireland rose to the call, it is mainly to the Protestant gentry that the credit of the movement must be given. The existing system of Government was such that no special patriotic ardour was required to awaken resentment at the abuses which paralysed Ireland's legal and constitutional activities. Political influence was centred in the English crown, bribery and corruption were rampant, place seekers swarmed in Dublin and plotted unceasingly to further their own fortunes. In the face of so much that was evil, the most opposing forces in Ireland joined hands, and a new nationality, unspoilt by party faction, awoke in Ireland. The urgent plea for reform resulted, in 1719, in the repeal of the acts which deprived Ireland of the right of self-government, and an outburst of joy and triumph heralded the approach of constitutional freedom. It is interesting to note that the emancipated parliament in a spirit magnanimity inaugurated its opening by voting a grant of twenty thousand sailors for the British Navy. The nation's triumph was of brief duration, the complicated system of franchise, the obstructions which lay in the path of reform, and the commercial hostility of England made the work of the fledgling Parliament dangerous and difficult. It was upon an economic rock that the ship of state finally foundered. The negotiations with England were from the first unsatisfactory: Pitt's far-seeing proposal of free-trade between the two countries raised a storm of jealous opposition in the business world. Ireland was unfortunate in the leader who guided her through the greater part of her brief career of independence. The Chancellor Fitzgibbon, better known as the Earl of Clare, played throughout a double game, he crippled the constitution which it was his duty to uphold, under his rule parliamentary rights became a mere mockery. His system of government had the inevitable result, a rising followed, and an appalling orgie of slaughter and cruelty once more defaced the pages of Ireland's history. The revival of bitter race-animosity between England and Ireland ensued, and the suppression of the rebellion was carried out with iron severity. The end of the Irish Parliament was near, it had already been set down as a failure, an experiment which has resulted disastrously. The history of the Act of Union is too well-known to need recapitulation, so also is the subsequent history of England's Government in Ireland, of her well-meaning if mistaken efforts at restoring commercial prosperity, of the vast sums of money she has expended in the process. Mrs. Green's attitude towards her subject is a perfectly comprehensible one; if she holds a brief for a much beloved and much misunderstood country she is scarcely to be blamed. Few of us have not, at one time or another come under the sway of a spirit of knight-errantry and of chivalrous devotion for some heroine of history, whose fame burns brightly through the ages. Ireland possesses a personality as potent as many of these dead and gone heroines, she has been so often personified that her mournful and romantic figure haunts us with the persistency of reality, and she possesses the power to move men profoundly, and to touch their hearts to true romanetic fervour.

(1) Hadji Murad by Tolstoy……(Nelson and Co.,)
Father Sergius by Tolstoy……(Nelson and Co.,)
(2) Irish Nationality by Mrs. J. R. Green……(Home University Library.)

No class of American citizens gets more fun or more passing importance out of a Presidential election than the coloured people, who since they were emancipated by Lincoln in 1862, have always been the political wards of the Republican party. Between elections the Republicans care as little about the coloured people as they do about the Chinamen in the cities who compete with the steam laundries for their washing. But at election times the local bosses of the Republican party are assiduous patrons of the colored voters. Hence it happens that at least once in four years the coloured man temporarily is permitted to feel that he is not mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. Care is taken by the local bosses to make him realise that he is part-owner of the flag and that he has a proprietary interest in "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star-spangled Banner." Coloured pastors are invited to offer the opening prayer at the second or third day of the Republican conventions. Coloured men are appointed assistant-deputy-sergeants-at-arms at these conventions, and "Way down upon the Suwannee River" and "Marching through Georgia" are played by the brass bands to arouse the enthusiasm of coloured delegates and coloured spectators in the galleries.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The annual Cliftonian dinner at Simla has been fixed for July 13th.

An exhibition of Salvation Army work will begin at the Simla Town Hall on the 5th of June. Lady Hardinge will open the show.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of the appointment of a Medical Officer in Seistan and its addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

A cable has been received in Colombo from Perim that Mrs. Arthur Sinclair, of Goomera, Madulkele, Ceylon, died on board the s. s. "City of Corinth" on the 8th instant.

The legislature proposed in connection with the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts has, it is understood, been held over pending the constitution of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces.

We understand that the possibility of utilising the American elevator system of bulk storage for the better handling of the annual enormous rice crop of Burma is likely to come under consideration ere long.

Among the subordinate departments of the Government of India, whose headquarters are to be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi on the provision of accommodation there, will be the office of the Surveyor-General in India.

At the instance of the authorities at Home enquiry is being made by Provincial Governments, etc., as to whether any special arrangements or orders exist for the disposal of carcases of animals dying of foot-and-mouth disease in this country.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, on special duty, Finance Department, Government of India, has been appointed a member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University during the absence on leave of Dr. E. Denison Ross.

Lala Lajpat Rai has sent a second instalment of Rs. 90 collected by him to the Gujarat Famine Fund and has offered another Rs. 2,500 from the balance of his Famine Fund in addition to Rs. 5,000 already remitted.

A special sub-committee of the Calcutta Corporation is considering the means of reducing the noise of municipal carts, and it is understood that a prize for a design of a vehicle with noiseless wheels will be offered in due course.

The Dutch tug "Donan" 175 tons, Captain W Wettureden, from Rotterdam, arrived in Colombo recently with two lighters in tow. The lighters are being taken to Sourabaya for storing oil. The voyage to Colombo occupied 67 days.

The order for the supply of 1,220 pairs of steel wheels and axles for the East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Department, which was recently let on the Continent was secured by the German Engineering firm of Messrs. F. Krupp, with delivery f. o. b. at Antwerp.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company are, establishing a steam ferry for the conveyance of passengers and goods across the Ganges river between the railway terminus on the left bank of the river opposite the Mirzapur station, and the town of Mirzapur, including Bindhachal.

In connection with the improvement of sugar cultivation in the Punjab, it is intended that Mr. Barnes, Agricultural Chemist in the Provincial Agricultural Department, who goes Home on leave shortly, should visit Hungary and Egypt to study the sugar problems of those countries locally.

A special general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce will be held on the 28th instant to consider a proposal to move for the abolition of the present municipal system of taxation, which is a form of octroi-cum-drawback, and the substitution of a system of terminal charges.

The recent administrative changes in Bengal have rendered necessary a redistribution of the staff of the Imperial Forest Service and the Provincial and Subordinate Forest Services between Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam. The redistribution, when finally effected, will be reported to the Secretary of State for India.

A further enquiry into the circumstances attending the recent cotton fire at Wadhwan shows that the damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 15,000. Fortunately, the fire was arrested in time otherwise over one hundred wagons containing grass and cotton would have met with the same fate.

The first section of the Kulaura-Sylhet Branch, A.-B. R. extension from Kalaura Junction to Kooseara was opened by the Assam Bengal Railway last month for public passenger and goods traffic. The whole Branch is only 30 miles long, but work was restricted on construction up to Fenchuganj, a distance of 15 miles.

The Forest Department propose to regularize the sales of Padouk timber from the Andamans, for which there has been an increasing demand in recent years. In future the quantity available per annum will be notified, and the procedure to be observed by buyers in sending in their tenders will be laid for their information.

The dates for the usual Tollygunge Club Gymkhanas which usher in the Monsoon seasons racing have been fixed. The opening meeting will be held on Saturday, June 29th. the Second Meeting on Saturday, July 6th. An interval of two weeks will then ensue the third meeting being booked for Saturday, July 20th, and the fourth meeting for Saturday, July 27.

The Accountant-General of the Punjab has circularised the treasury offices in the Punjab, enquiring as to the sources from which the gold is received in the treasuries and the nature of the transactions in which it is issued from treasuries. This looks as if the Government were seriously trying to understand the question of the use of gold in this country, and should lead to some interesting discoveries.

Attention has been drawn to the abuses arising out of the system of sub-letting to railway station-masters contracts for the loading of wagons. It is complained that the practice often involves offences under the "undue preference" clause of the Railway Act. The Managers of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway are being urged to consider whether the system of sub-letting loading contracts to station-masters cannot be changed.

As much interest is being displayed in the Pusa wheats, it may be noted that several of the most promising have received extended trials on the botanical area at Cawnpore. Certain of these are superior to the wheats at present under cultivation. In yield they equal the best Muzaffarnagar and are superior to that kind in quality of grain and strength of straw. As they ripen early they are less liable to rust and require less water to bring them to maturity. During the current year a yield of over 20 maunds per acre has been obtained without irrigation.

A Dundee correspondent writes that it is rumoured there that the Angus Jute Mill, which is to be erected there by Mr. Spence, is very largely owned and controlled by Messrs. Bemis Brothers, the great American Jute Fabric house. Mr. Spence will be accompanied by an American Secretary who will manage the business side of the mill, which will chiefly manufacture the finer cloth specialities. The Dundee Agents, we hear, are to be Messrs. Gilroy Brothers, Limited, in which company Messrs. Bemis Brothers are credited with having a large interest. This company lately paid off their Preference Shares, and people put two and two together.—"Capital" (Calcutta).

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

MURRAY WATERS.

The Federal Bank.

BORDER RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 6.

THE arrival in the State of Captain E. R. Johnston, the United States engineer engaged by the South Australian Government to make a full investigation of the question of providing locks and weirs for the River Murray, has served again to focus public attention on one of the most pressing problems of a national character with which the country as a whole is faced. The field of controversy in regard to this subject has been so fully canvassed by the advocates of a policy of conservation for navigation purposes on the one hand, and of reservation for irrigation purposes on the other that but little that is fresh can now be adduced. That something should be done, and that quickly, is patent to all who have been brought in touch during the past few months with the river traffic, or have seen for themselves the mighty inland waterway dwindle to a mere shadow of its former self. It is years since the Murray was so low as it is now. All communication by boat between Morgan and the Village Settlements has ceased, and to how small a volume the water in the channel has shrunk is graphically depicted by an illustration we publish elsewhere to-day of a motor-car fording the stream at a point a few miles above the railway terminus at Morgan. To say the least of it, the state of affairs now existing is deplorable in a country so prosperous and progressive as South Australia. Moreover, it is one that calls for immediate adjustment. All the blame in the matter cannot however, be laid at the doors of South Australia. Her legislators have always been willing to do something for the betterment of the conditions of those to whom the Murray is a means of livelihood, but their best endeavours have been largely blocked by the jealous attitude of the sister States. Victoria and New South Wales have for years played a lone hand in regard to the Murray, and have drawn from the stream for the purposes of irrigation millions of gallons of water annually. The diversions so made have gone to aid the development of extensive irrigation colonies in Victoria and New South Wales, and the latter State has now, in the Burrunjuck scheme, come down with a still more gigantic proposal. No exception, of course, can be taken to the States mentioned utilising for their own purposes a fair proportion of the life-giving water that flows past their doors. They would be foolish, and in a sense blameworthy, did they not do so; but South Australia feels she has legitimate cause for protest in the evident determination of her neighbours to convert the Murray into little more than a huge irrigation channel.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND POPULATION.

The optimistic note, sounded by Mr. Prosser in his thoughtful and informative address as retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting last week was fully warranted by the figures he was able to adduce. South Australia, in common with the other States, has experienced unusual prosperity for several years. Good seasons and generally satisfactory prices for produce have had their natural effect on public and private finance. The overseas trade of the State, which in 1911 amounted to £16,317,151, and in the previous year was slightly less, is very large for such a small community, especially when it is remembered that the exports in each year ran well over £10,000,000. Fluctuations in prices for such staples as wool and wheat are inevitable, and while it may be disappointing to the producer to find that the value of his crop on some occasions, as last year, for instance, has suffered because of the condition of the European market, there is no reason to apprehend that rates will fall below the paying line for fairly good crops. Had the higher rates of 1910 been maintained in 1911 the return from wool and wheat would have been even more gratifying than it actually was South Australia has greatly increased her wheat production during recent years, and although the average yield for the 1911-12 season was but little over 9 1-2 bushels per acre under crop, the respectable total of 20,680,700 bushels was reaped. This does not touch the high-water mark for the State, but it is nevertheless an indication of the advance which the industry is making. While there has been a decrease in the export of frozen meat, a large expansion is reported in the fruit, especially the fresh fruit trade. Unfortunately, the progress of dairy production, which was so marked a feature of the 1910-11 season's export, was not maintained as regards butter in 1911-12. Mr. Prosser, however, notes the gratifying fact that the output of cheese has increased to such an extent that South Australia now not merely supplies her own requirements, but has a substantial surplus for export. The general prosperity of the State is reflected, as might be expected, in the increase in the number and tonnage of vessels trading to the different ports, and the figures quoted by Mr. Prosser in this connection are particularly impressive. Another feature which he rightly interprets as an evidence of prosperous conditions is the tendency of parents to keep their boys at school and their girls at home for a longer period than was usual a few years ago. This very natural and proper course obviously has affected the labor market so far as juvenile workers are concerned, but it is one of the most promising signs of the times that educational standards are being raised and educational advantages more generally utilised than was formerly the case. What is lost in the way of child-labor will be more than repaid in future years by increased efficiency if the rising generation makes the best use of its opportunities for preparing for coming responsibilities. To immigration Mr. Prosser looks for a solution of the labor difficulty which is making itself felt in urban and country districts alike. South Australia has land and resources in abundance, but before these can be fully utilised she must vastly increase her population.

THE FEDERAL BANK.

Speaking at Zeehan on April 26, Mr. King O'Malley (Minister of Home Affairs), who is making a tour of Tasmania, is reported to have said that while he would not assert there was conspiracy among the bankers to prevent the Commonwealth Government from obtaining a prominent man from any of the banks to manage the Commonwealth National Bank, circumstances had arisen which had rendered the Government unable to secure a suitable one so far. Still there were very able managers in some of the branch banks, and if they could not get a big Langshan from a city bank, they would get a rooster from the country. Anyway, the bank would be in full swing before next Federal elections. "I have nothing to say about that, replied Mr. Fisher, when asked if he had noticed Mr. King O'Malley's statement in Tasmania that the position of governor of the Commonwealth Bank was going abegging among the leading bankers of Australia. When in other States Mr. Fisher made many enquiries concerning the prospects of securing good men for the bank's service, and the announcement of an appointment may be expected shortly. It has been largely a question of terms. Mr. Fisher was given a free hand by the Cabinet to secure the best possible man, but he has his own ideas as to what salary should be paid. Those ideas are smaller than the aspirations of the men who have been approached in connection with the position. An extra £500 a year was the gulf separating the Prime Minister and one of these bankers. There has been no boycott of the new institution by the banks or bankers, but leading men in solidly-founded establishments look for very high salaries, especially in view of the fact that the Government will not attach a pension to the position. It is understood that Mr. Fisher is willing to go to as far as £3,500 a year.

THE KIWI.

The queerest and most unbirdlike of living birds is the wingless and tail-less kiwi, whose body at first glance seems to be covered with hairs instead of feathers. The position of the nostrils at the tip of its extremely long and slender bean instead of at the base also constitutes one of the bird's distinguishing features. It is unlawful without special permission, which is most difficult to obtain, to take the kiwi out of New Zealand, where it is becoming exceedingly rare. It is found in no other part of the world. An English visitor who arrived in Sydney by the Moana this week (says the Sydney "Morning Herald"), and who is proceeding to England by the Orama, brought four over, and was removing them with great care from the boat, when the New Zealand Government Agent (Mr. E. H. Montgomery), acting in accordance with cabled instructions, made a seizure, much to the indignation of the owner. The birds were taken to the offices of the New Zealand Agency, and the following day were sent back to New Zealand. The birds, which are nocturnal in their habits, live in the darkest and densest of forests and at one time were plentiful in all the wooded portions of New Zealand. In order to save the kiwi from extinction, the New Zealand Government conveyed a number to the Little Barrier Island and other bird sanctuaries, and have imposed heavy penalties against hunting the birds, while those taking them out of the Dominion render themselves liable to a fine of £50. Frequent surreptitious attempts to take the birds away are made, over £200 a-piece having been offered in England for live specimens, and thus the four secured by the visitor would have been worth about £1,000 in England, though he states that he was not taking them home for sale, but to liberate on his estate, in order to make a study of their habits and to see whether the birds would thrive and multiply under the changed conditions.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

FIFTY MILLIONS A YEAR TO GOVERN AUSTRALIA.

Speaking at the meeting of shareholders of the Colonial Bank of Australia on the 30th April Mr. Agar Wynne (chairman of Directors) sounded a note of warning about the heavy cost of governing the country. It was such as to make thoughtful people wonder how long it could go on. Federal expenditure had increased from £3,750,000 to £15,500,000 and would soon be over £20,000,000. The Federal and State expenditure together had increased nearly £23,000,000 in ten years. The expenditure had now reached £50,000,000 to govern four and half millions of people, and they were becoming more extravagant yearly. During the last ten years imports had increased about 55 per cent. mostly of consumable and perishable products. The gold yield was also falling off and agricultural and pastoral prospects were not favourable. No one travelling from Melbourne to Sydney could fail to realise the dry state of the country. All those who were engaged in trade should keep a close watch on the figures of both exports and imports and especially the latter, so that in the event of a falling off in the spending power of the people, consequent upon a reduction in exports, they might not find themselves loaded with stocks which would not be disposed of except at a considerable reduction in value.

BORDER RAILWAYS.

At the conference of the New South Wales and Victorian Ministers last week important recommendations respecting the extension of Victorian railway lines into the Riverina district were agreed upon. At the conclusion of the conference, the chairman (Mr. Billson) said:—"Two propositions were submitted and discussed. The first was that Wentworth, on the New South Wales side, should be linked up with our Mildura line, and that Euston on the New South Wales side, should be connected with the line, which runs as far as Chillingollah when it is extended up to the Murray to what is now a district called Compain. The adoption of these proposals means that two railway bridges would have to built over the Murray, one at each place, to be available both for railway and vehicular traffic. It was agreed to recommend to both Cabinets that this work should be carried out, the terminal stations in each case to be on the New South Wales side, at Euston and Wentworth respectively, and the work to be carried out at the joint cost of the two States. It was further agreed that the extension should be on the 5 ft. 3 in. (Victorian) gauge. The New South Wales Government propose to make extensions from Wentworth and Euston on the 5 ft. 8 in. gauge into the territory which it is desired to open up. Rolling stock similar to ours is to be procured, and the rolling stock of the two States will doubtless be interchangeable. It is proposed by the New South Wales Government to carry a line from Euston eventually 180 miles, but at first it is intended to extend for 30 miles in sections, as the country is developed. Mr. Beeby is convinced from the development he saw in the mallee country on the Victorian side that great things may be done with similar land on the Riverina side. I should add that with respect to the Wentworth extension, although it will go for two and a half miles into New South Wales territory, the whole of the revenue is to go to Victoria. That was agreed to in the recommendations."

LEASEHOLD SYSTEM IN THE TERRITORY

Mr. Deakin, speaking at Mildura severely criticised the leasehold system proposed by the Federal Government for the Northern Territory. The remarkably easy terms of lease offered a tempting proposition to settlers, and it was assumed that when they had been rooted to the soil for 20 years they would willingly pay the increment in values. This went to the root of the matter. He believed that the land would be readily taken up, but that before many years the lessees would appeal for freeholds. The Government would not be able to refuse to put them on the same footing as the rest of Australian landholders, and their plea would be granted. For these reasons he believed that the leasing system would not solve the problem of land settlement, but would only postpone it.

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(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

BANK OF BURMA.

Proceedings before the Court in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 21.

In the Chief Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Robinson heard the applications of Mr. Noble (of Bombay) and Lieut.-Col. Pridmore that the liquidation of the Bank of Burma be carried on under the Court's supervision. Mr. Giles, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Noble, Mr. D. E Wacha and Mr. W. T. Halai, of Bombay, detailed the proceedings since the Bank failed on November 14th. Counsel urged the convenience of appointing a provisional liquidator till suggestions had been put before the Court as to the number of persons to be appointed, and their remuneration. The provisional official liquidator not to have power to dispose of assets, but he might be authorised to declare a dividend. Counsel believed there was a considerable amount of money available, which at present was bringing in no interest. It would be possible to pay a dividend of two annas eight pies.

In answer to the Court, counsel for Mr. Holdsworth and Mr. Giles said no shares had been sold since the legality of the meeting of December 16th had been questioned. No securities held by the bank had been disposed of; no suits had been filed since the liquidation began. It was the unanimous opinion of the shareholders that the shares held by the Bank should not be nursed, but thrown on the market at once. Bombay had already formed an Advisory Committee, and they wanted one with representatives from Calcutta and Bombay on it.

His Honour said as regarded there being two liquidators he would leave that point for the present, until he had given the creditors and others an opportunity of bringing their views before the Court. As regarded remuneration etc., if there was to be an Advisory Committee, and if the liquidator's actions were limited by compelling him to consult the Advisory Committee in almost every detail, it appeared that two liquidators would be an unnecessary waste of money, but he would defer to the wishes of the creditors as to that, and it would depend a great deal on what remuneration they proposed, and so on. So he should not on this order pass any definite ruling as to how many liquidators there should be, but merely pass an order for a supervision order, if one was possible, and, if not, a compulsory order and appoint a provisional official liquidator.

Mr. Holdsworth's name was suggested as liquidator by counsel for Lt.-Col. Pridmore and the Alliance Bank of Simla, but Mr. Noble objected on behalf of those whom he represented.

Orders were reserved.

"WHY AM I ILL?"

How many ask this question, and how often with a feeling almost of despair! Ill again and again—headache, backache, neuralgia, constant tiredness, rheumatic pains, depression, sleeplessness, and appaently no cure. But it is just such common symptoms as these that should make you suspect your kidneys.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

If your kidneys are weak or diseased, and therefore unable to carry out their work, the blood becomes full of poisons, and if these poisons are allowed to accumulate in the system, the results are gravel, stone, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney medicine; they cure the kidneys and keep them well.

"It is now TWO YEARS since Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured me of rheumatism, backache and urinary disorders," says Mrs. A. Miller, of 64, Avenue Road, Springburn, Glasgow, "and ever since then I have been keeping in fine health.

"But for months before I used the pills I was troubled with severe pains in the back, especially when I went to rise from a chair. There used to be a gravely settlement from the water, and I was bothered with spells of giddiness and pains in the head. When the weather was bad my limbs would ache with rheunatism. But I have been different altogether since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. From the first they suited me splendidly, and I cured myself completly by continuing with the medicine. I recommend the pills without hestitation. (Signed) Annie Miller."

Rs. 2 per bottle 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all Dealers, Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

KEATINGS POWDER

IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS

Mother! Mother! Mother!
Sprinkle Keating's over me
For I've been on a street car
And caught a hungry flea.

KILLS BUGS & ALL INSECTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
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SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say; "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

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MAIL NOTES.

A FOREST FIRE.

While a detachments of the 13th Artillery were at firing practice on manœuvre ground at Fontainebleau on May 2nd one of the shells burst among the short dry grass, which was set alight. Very rapidly the fire spread through the Fontainebleau Forest. By evening the fire had not been extinguished by the troops. A number of shells had been left by the artillerymen, and these exploded one after the other. One of these isolated shells was lying in the roadway when a motor-car drove up. The chauffeur, seeing an obstacle in the middle of the road, got down, picked it up, and threw it on to the side of the road. Fortunately, it did not explode.

PRESIDENT AND METHODISTS.

The General Quadrennial Methodist Conference at Minneapolis on May 1st passed a resolution bitterly denouncing President Taft, an action which may have considerable influence upon the approaching Presidential election. It seems that three weeks before Mr. James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, presided as honorary chairman at a great brewer's congress at Milwaukee. This action has caused very great indignation among church people, and especially among Methodists, who strongly censure President Taft for allowing a member of his Cabinet to identify himself with the liquor interest. The conference passed a resolution that "in doing so President Taft has forfeited any claims he may have to the future franchises of the Christian and sober manhood of the nation."

BIGGEST STATION IN EUROPE.

Without any ceremony the largest railway station in Europe, and probably the largest in the world, was opened to the public at Leipzig on May 1. The station has taken ten years to construct, and when it is finally completed it will have cost seven million pounds. With its Royal, ordinary, and emigrant reception and waiting rooms, its restaurants, hairdressers, baths, and its dozen shops for all manner of travellers' requisites, from books to bouquets, the station has a magnificent frontage of nearly a thousand feet, whilst it covers eighty thousand square yards, double the area of Leipzig's largest square, the Augustusplatz. The great roof of iron and concrete covering the main line platforms is the largest single span ever constructed. When all the lines converging on Leipzig are brought to the central station next February there will be eleven different routes, occuping 28 quadruple platforms.

H. K. FOSTER AND KIPLING.

Mr. H. K. Foster, a famous past captain of the Worcestershire County Cricket Club, made an interesting speech in defence of the first-class cricketer at Dudley when presiding at the fourth day's opening ceremony in connection with the local cricket bazaar. He said that Rudyard Kipling in one of his books had called them "flannelled fools," but he did not think he meant it, because most of the chief characters in that author's works were what he himself called men. If a man wanted to be successful as a cricketer he had got to learn to lead a clean and wholesome life. He must not drink or smoke too much, and in the example he set to the youth of to-day he was doing a service in the interests of the Empire. Passing on to deal with other matters, Mr. Foster said he did not see reasons for being more pessimistic to-day than at any period during the twelve years' existence of Worcestershire as a first-class county. Still, it was up to them to place the club on a firm footing. The proceeds of the bazaar at the close of the first three days were £960.

BONNOT'S LAST WILL.

The Paris papers publish what is described as Bonnot's last will and testaments, a document found in the garage. The first part is written in a firm hand but towards the end it begins to waver. I am a celebrated man. Renown trumpets my name to the four quarters of the globe and the publicity made by the Press around my humble person must render those jealous who take so much trouble to get talked about and do not suceed. For my part, I could have done without it very well. For six months Petti-Demange, M. and Mme. Thollon, have been kept in prison, What is there against them? Nothing serious. Petit-Demange was my associate at the Route de Vienne workshop, nothing more. All my burglaries are anterior to his appearance at Lyons. The workshop tools were taken thither without his help." Bonnot asks if he ought to regret what he has done? "Yes, perhaps, but if I have to go on I shall do so in spite of my regret. I must live my life. I have a right to live. Every man has. And since your stupid and criminal society claims the right to stop me; well, so much the worse for society; so much the worse for you all."

A SHOOTING INCIDENT.

Led into court practically sightless, his eyes being protected with shields, the victim of a shooting incident in a tobacconist's shop. Frederick Boswell, was told that an offer of £ 5 compensation had been made on behalf of Douglas George Young. The latter was charged with firing a revolver at Boswell, end it was pleaded that he had no inteniion to do more than frighten the complainant, the weapon being loaded with blank cartridge. "I have nothing to say only this," said the complainant; when defendant asked me for a certain thing he went wild, and said he would shoot me. and no sooner had he said he would shoot than I had it." To an application for a further adjournment, complainant replied that if he suffered any more excitement he was afraid he would not be able to pull through, for he had had no sleep for several nights. Eventually complainant agreed to accept the £ 5 and the Bench consented to the withdrawal of the proceedings, Mr Hill the police prosecutors stating that he had come to the conclusion that though defendant had been very silly in taking up the revolver to frighten the complainant, there was no criminal intent. He added that he understood complainant's sight would be restored although it was seriously injured by the cartridge.

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

A curious scene was witnessed at the Trocadero the night of April 26th when the Leeds Choir sang the hymn "Nearer my God. to Thee," immortalised by the band of the "Titanic," as a prelude to a performance of Berlioz' Requiem Mass. The hymn was to have been given immediately after the overture, but a serious delay occurred owing to the fact that a great part of the audience had not yet taken their seats, When the conductor tapped his desk for the organ to commence there were cries of "Wait a moment Shut the doors!" while those who were not seated pressed on towards the front. After about ten minutes order was restored. All the hearers rose in their seats while hymn was being sung. It was most impressively rendered, and was listened to intense silence. When the last verse was sung many eyes were filled with tears, and everyone seemed to be deeply moved. As the last notes died away in the silence some of the audience were going to applaud, but the movement was immediately arrested by cries of "Hush!" After the hymn which was sung in English. the Mass for the Dead was given. This was the first concert of the Paris musical season.

DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Since April began wrote a London paper on May, there has been only one-eight-hundredth of an inch of rain, and to formers the drought is beginning to have a serious portent. Warm showers are needed now, and the only fear is that when the wind shifts the rain in turn will last much longer than anyone wishes. There is plenty of moisture still below the surface, but the clods are getting hard to work, and root-sowing will be rather late in consequence. Grass, too, which should be coming ahead now if there is to be an early haysel, is almost stationary, and the pastures that have been grazed down are not providing the feed they should do at this time of year. More serious, however, than the drought have been the frosts during the month, especially on the night of the 11th. The plum blossom suffered most heavily, and pears and gooseberries in sheltered places to a less degree. Those who rise at City hours do not realise how severe the frost has been, for the white rime has disappeared from the park before even the earliest arrival in the Row. The sun. however, that clears the rime is as much a culprit as the frost, and many orchards that were a blaze of white in the evening have been turned brown by noon. Yet in many places the frost has not been severe, and the blossom has given wonderful promise. Warm rain is as necessary for the proper setting of the fruit as for the germination of the seeds that have been sown during the month, and if it were to come now germination and growth would be rapid, for the soil is warmer than it has been at this season for many years.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In one of the "paradises" of the unseen world to which Mr. Benson's latest book introduces us we join the audience of a lecturer who discusses poetry in a way than which nothing could be more "acute, delicate, and discriminating," and yet nothing "more entirely valueless and pedantic." "He was tracing the development of a certain kind of dramatic lyric, and what surprised me was that he supplied the subtle intellectual connections, the missing links, so to speak, of which there is no earthly record. And yet to me, it was all incredibly sterile and arid." To what type of poetic critcism Mr. Benson is pointing out we need not too curiously inquire, but the lecturer may be taken as a symbol of those scores of writers who, although the subject matter with which they deal is poetry, are interested in it because of something else than that vital element in virtue of which it is poetry.

Such are the theorisers. They philosophise upon poetry. They start perhaps upon the wild goose chase of a definition and weave long chains of ingenious abstract reasoning on the subject. Now there is room in the many mansions of the house of literature for such workers, but a mere lover of poetry may be excused from reading them, because, when all is said and done, what they are at heart interested in is not poetry but their own theories about poetry. Other searchers out of the great poems of the world seek for material to construct a picture of the times in which they were written, or they make elaborate inquiries into the quellen of the poem, or they make their text the subject of philological dissertations. All this may be interesting or even useful, but it may be done by men who have no perception of poetry. No better are they who value the poet for his "message." They disengage from the poem the body of thought of which it is the vehicle, expound and criticise it, and, 'tis odds, judge the poet as great or the reverse according as his teaching does or does not tally with their own convictions. Nearer the mark are they who seek the poet in the poetry. One of the charms of much of the literature of the world is that it brings us into contact with the great spirits who produced it. Even in the case of dramatic poetry the personal reference counts, although in that case it is not the dramatist we come in contact with but his characters. Thus, of Macduff's, "he has no children" Goldsmith says that the four words are "the most expressive perhaps that ever were uttered." This, obviously, is due not to the inherent meaning of the words—the very words occur and are much less forcible in Miss Peabody's play "The Piper,"—but to their relation to him who uttered them and the circumstances of their utterance.

The personal element counts therefore, and few can be so indifferent to it as Mr. Saintsbury says he is. Nevertheless there is a vast body of what is best in poetry which commends itself irresistibly to the perceptions as such on its inherent merit and without reference to the person behind it at all. Such is Chaucer's

> My looking is the fader of pestilence,

or Shakspere's

> Light thickens, and the crow
> Makes wing to the rooky wood,

or Crashaw's description of the star of Bethlehem,

> He saw heaven blossom with a new-born light,
> On which, as on a glorious stranger, gazed
> The golden eyes of Night: whose beam made bright
> The way to Bethlehem, and as boldly blazed
> (Nor asked leave of the sun) by day as night.

"It is almost always the highest artist," says Sir Alfred Lyall, "whose individuality, so to speak, is least discernible in his work, and who, like some divinity, is at his best when his mind and moods, his lofty purpose and his attitude towards the problems of life, are revealed only through the medium which he has chosen for revealing them to mankind."

Mr. Roosevelt, in his conversation with Mr. William Watson, expressed the opinion that although Emerson's prose had ceased to be much of an influence, his poetry was likely to be more and more appreciated; "Emerson had much splendid glimpses into things." To Mr. Watson's suggestion that if the glimpses had only lasted longer his place would certainly have been a high one Roosevelt made the rejoinder that "the glimpses are so fine that he is a great poet while they last." It was a word worth speaking. The greatest essay that has been written on Emerson is the address delivered by Matthew Arnold at Boston. In it Emerson's work is measured by the standards of the classical school with as much approach to finality as in criticism is possible, and his poetry is found to come short chiefly by its lack of the two qualities of evolution and concreteness. "Through the inestimable virtue of concreteness," says Arnold, "a simple poem like 'The Bridge' of Mr. Longfellow or the 'School Days' of Mr. Whittier is of more poetic worth perhaps than all the verse of Emerson." Now Oliver Wendell Holmes accepted Arnold's canons, but if anyone wishes to know how much may be said for the poetry of Emerson by one who admits its lack of evolution and concreteness he cannot do better than turn to that chapter in his "Life of Emerson" which Arnold's address called out. In our day, however, we do not accept the classical canons. Benedetto Croce teaches us that poetry is a succession of intuitions, or, as Mr. Roosevelt would call them, glimpses, and if the glimpses are rich enough and follow at sufficiently rapid intervals, we do not say that the whole is not a poem, although it may be defective in the synthetic intuition which unifies them all. Then the symbolists have taught us to value suggestiveness above concreteness, and the fact that Emerson in his poetry is kept, in Arnold's phrase, "amid symbolism and allusion and the fringes of things" is counted to him as righteousness. "The greatest poet," says Saint-Beuve, "is not he who has done the best; it is he who suggest the most." Finally he has the gift of atmosphere. That was what Holmes meant when he declared that "there is a charm in Emerson's poems which cannot be defined any more than the fragrance of a rose or a hyacinth—any more than the tone of a voice which we should know from all others if all mankind were to pass before us and each of its articulating representatives should call us by name." On the whole, we agree with Mr. Roosevelt that Emerson's poetry should now have its innings, and those who were repelled by it in Victorian days, but who appreciate the poetry of to-day may do worse than turn to it now and re-read it in the light of their later poetic experience.

Pater is one of the least dramatic of writers, so that it is with curiosity that one reads the intimation that a writer has set himself to make a play out of "Denys d'Auxerrois." In that imaginary portrait one may find all the elements of drama except the essential element of action. There are suggestions of fine scenery in the vineyard country of Touraine, of spectacle and pageant in the "morality" of the return of Dionysius from the East, and in the final procession in which Denys is torn to pieces, and even of costume in the scarlet robes and scarlet gloves of the bishop and in the nobleman with ecclesiastical vestments over his armour. Incident and plot, however, the dramatiser will have to invent for himself. Moreover, he will be put to his psychology to rationalise the three stages in the development of Denys. Pater had no psychology himself, and has left that as a puzzle to his readers. First we have the lover of liberty and innocent joy; then after, and apparently in consequence of a visit to Marseilles, the cruel and barbarous madman; then the change, caused by the sight of the disinterred patron saint, of the madman into the serious artist. Those changes will take a deal of explaining in such a way as to make drama possible. It is, however, to be only poetic drama, and such works are judged merely as poetry; if they have a few good passages no one asks more, and one who has the gift of poetry may make them out of any subject.

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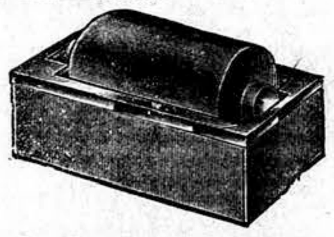

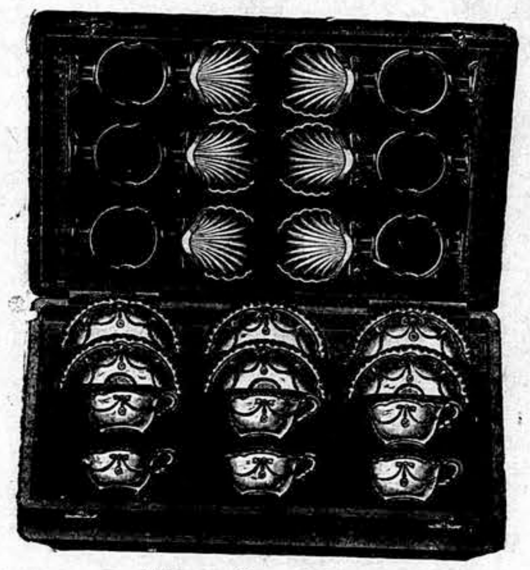

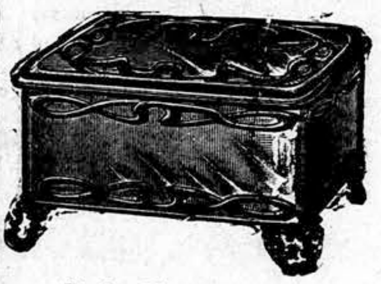
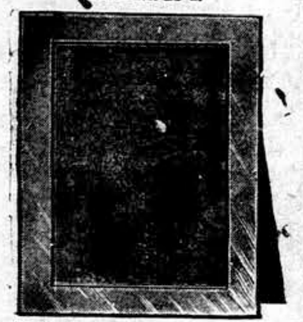
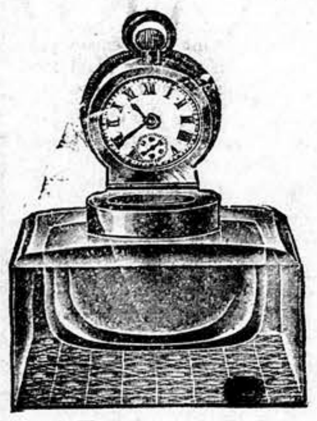

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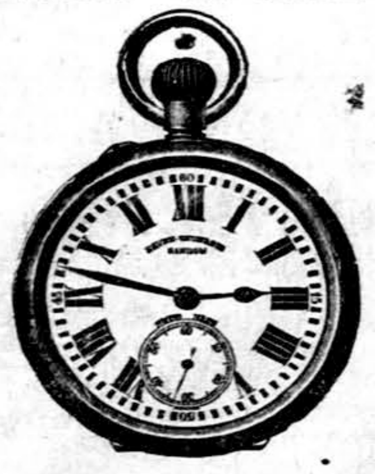

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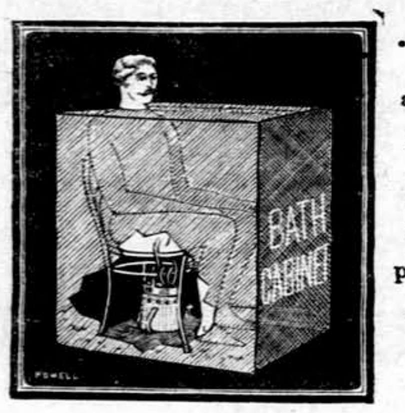

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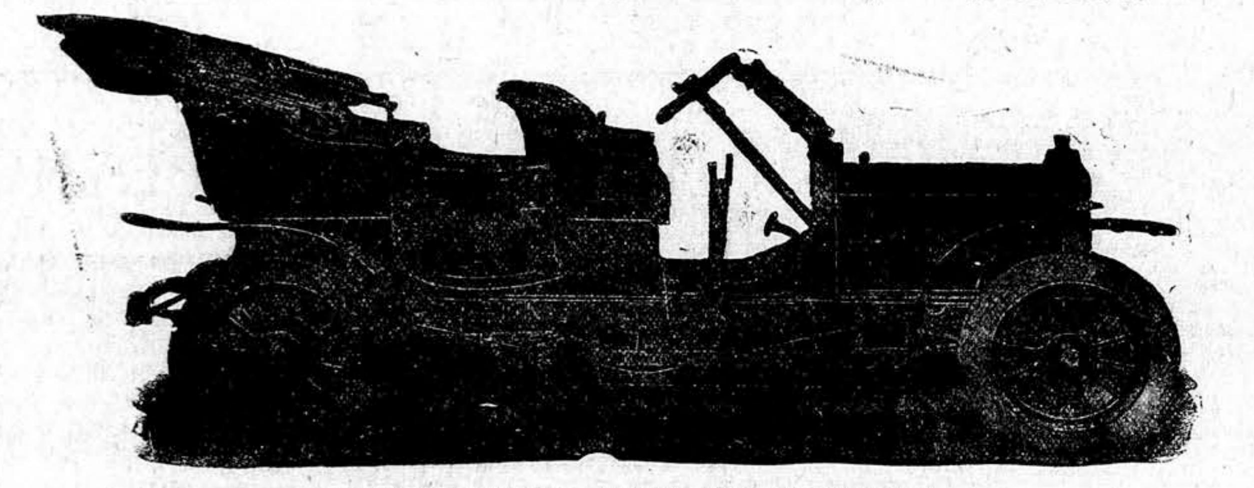

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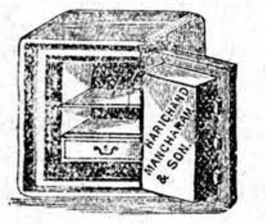
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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you tomy friends. Yours faithfully,

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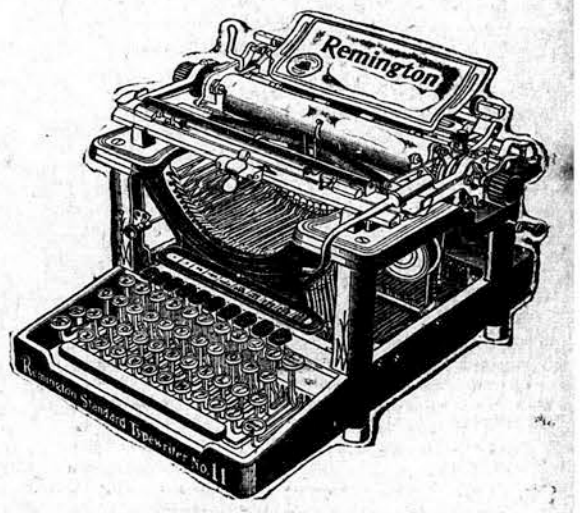

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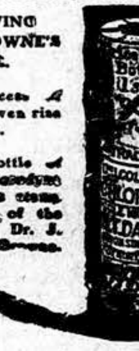

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